PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,612—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
14th Octr.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	.....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10000
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th ,,	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10000
28th ,,	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL
STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. ,,
YARRA	4,248	Seiller	28th Dec. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Seiller	14th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time. Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	16 Oct. 9 a.m, P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	10 Oct. 5 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thurs.	12 Oct. 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	13 Oct. 8 a.m. Direct.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "GOALPARA," 3,269 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,
S. S. "NEVASA," 2,993 tons, on or about 13th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
8th October, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowes Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1905,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec, ,,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class,	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	20th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	5th Nov. ,,
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. ,,
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 489, Saloon Rs. 300.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPO	L. Soich	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon Houses, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 530
Bombay to Marseilles.....,, 525
Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 25 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 980.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date,	Year
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov..
OLYMPIA	O F Osborne, R.N.R.	6124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafte Abrey	5106	9th	Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	28th	Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3969	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8,
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SARINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12 ,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* KAISER	2724	Mohr	9th Oct.
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	23rd ,,
* REICHSTAG	2683	Ible	6th Nov.
BUNDESRATH	2086	Ulrich	20th ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 28th September, 1905.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.
LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.	as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120	0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	52	8
New Cherub ,, Comb ,,	40	0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	20	8
Plain ,, ,, ,,	17	0
New Art ,, ,, ,,	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28	0
,, Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5	8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16	0
,, Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28	0
Solid Silver ,, ,,	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21	0
,, ,, 4 ,, Lighter	21	0
,, ,, 9 ,, ,,	80	0
,, completely fitted plain or embossed	70	0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18	0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16	0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40	0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210	0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.
Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.
Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO., MARK.
RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6.
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "CITTA DI NUOVA ORLEANS," are hereby informed that as she had met with bad weather and on account of which she had gone ashore, she has now declared a general average and the Consignees of the Cargo are therefor erequested to sign the average Bond, pay a deposit of 25 per cent. and take delivery of their Goods, from Berth No. 10, Victoria Dock.

The Steamer Surveyor Captain Hardcastle will attend every morning, from 8 a.m., for 7 days, from the 11th inst., to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods be removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIENA,
Agents: Venice Steam Navigation Co.

NOTICE,

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of SCHOOL BOOKS, MATERIALS, MAPS EXERCISE BOOKS, and RELIGIOUS BOOKS, required by the British Army Schools in India (except Bombay), for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1906, will be received by the Undersigned up to the noon of 1st November, 1905. Every Tender should be accompanied by samples of Exercise Books and also a receipt of the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 500 as earnest money. Further particulars as to the names and number of copies of Books and materials to be required can be ascertained on application. The Controller of Stationery does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The successful Tenderers will be required to furnish a further deposit of Rs. 500 making Rs. 1,000 in all as security, deposit for fulfilment of contract.

E. DALTING,
Dy. Controller.

Office of the Controller
of Printing, Stationery, and Stamps,
Calcutta, the 2nd October, 1905.

THE Undersigned Government Contractors and Dealers are prepared to enter into arrangements for the PURCHASE or SUPPLY of BUFF and COW HIDES and SKINS in wholesale lots.

NORONHA and HALIM,
Cawnpore.

ROYAL VISIT ILLUMINATION.

MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let or hire in Stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

HAJI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
283, Bhaji Pala Lane,
Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

MANCHESTER and BRADFORD (England) MERCHANT wishes to do a direct Trade in PIECE GOODS and is prepared to find Capital for a European gentleman with connection and ability to establish a house in India.

Address with full particulars "G" care of STREET'S, 30, Cornhill, London, England.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S
PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST
BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO
BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order
TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE] POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Crotonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Re. 1-0-3 per gallon ex-godowns at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALESHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

NOTICE OF SALE.—ONE VICTORIA, nearly new, rubber Tyred, with brake and Monsoon fittings. Price Rs. 700. Apply to AMERICAN-MARATHI MISSION, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road.

WANTED By Englishman Covenanted SITUATION as TUNER and REPAIRER. Thoroughly understands Pipe and American Organ work. Highest references. Apply Box No. 330 O., Advt., Dept., The "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY SHORT-HAND CLERK, acquainted with Hammond Typewriter. Apply "CUSTOM," 24 Forbes Street,

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1231. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry.——WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in any, Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds and other Exportation Articles, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute Flour, Oil, and such other Mills. Have served for over 20 Twenty years, as Agent in charge, European Firms, Erected, and Dismantled Factories. Proficient to advise on new Stations, their Improved Management, with other Industries and latest Machineries. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COTTON" care of "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL RARE BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc., at a moderate rate. All articles fresh and hence customers will not have a bad bargain at Manockjee Patel's, 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA !!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Temb.—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1879.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Bal Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Bombay Gazette Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-0 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English subscription Rs. 15 per year inclusive postage.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply [illegible] care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; Nine days from date of issue, 2 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Microfilm charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 4, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. OUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ELDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A LARGE CHEMIST AND DRUGGISTS SHOP.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 505 of 1905.

Abdul Husein Abdul Tyeb Mamajiwalla and another.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dawoodbhoy Mahomedaly and another...Defendants.

By order of Mr. Abdul Kayum Abdool Hossein Mamajiwala the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 15th October, 1905, at 1-30 p.m. and on successive days in small convenient lots the entire stock-in-trade of the defendants' shop at Abdul Rahman Street, consisting of a large stock of tinctures, acids, Pills, tabloids, salts ointments, drugs, chemicals, patent and proprietory medicines, thermometers by Hick's, measure glasses, mortars and pestles, pill tiles, pots, sick room requisites, shop furniture etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th October, 1905.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
793 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to favour them with their instructions. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 5	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	32 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 6	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 5	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

LAST WEEK OF CLEARANCE SALE.

J. NEUBERG'S Entire Stock of Cigars, Cigarettes, Smokers' Requisites, Bentwood Furniture, Photographic Materials, Stoves, Fishing Tackle, etc.

No reasonable Offer refused.

31, RAMPART ROW,
Bombay.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chawls or Buffalo Sheds lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particular's apply to

JEHANGHIR M. BILLIMORIA, M. S. A.,
Architect, No 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

HAVE you ever TRIED us? NO.
Well call over at once

A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.

JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0 8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0 8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0 8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare ...	0 8
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François ...	0 4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0 4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1 0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1 0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0 4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1 0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2 0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3 0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2 0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2 0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby ...	0 4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0 4
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0 4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0 8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0 8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.	
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty ...	0 4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0 4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0 4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu ...	0 4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0 4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1 0
The Angel of Misfortune, by N. W. Pal ...	0 8

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY
TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka,
New York,	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo.
San Francisco,	Peking,	Chefoo,	Nagasaki,
Honolulu,	Newchang,	Tieling,	Bombay,

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120. Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. H. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALKER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW.	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,008 tons Captain H Nielsen arrived in harbour yesterday from Bankog 20th September with a cargo of timber.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lowenburg, 3,634 tons Captain H Lahde, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 738 tons, Captina R J Rickford sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Julia Park, 1,567 tons, Captain W H Smith will sail to-day for London and Antwerp with a genera cargo 3 cabin and 2 deck passengers

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons Captain B H Bullen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 15th September, with a general cargo and 31 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons Captain M G Williams, arrived here yesterday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo 2 cabin and 408 deck passengers,

THE Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 3,438 tons Captain H Eelbo, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Hamburg 2nd September, with a general cargo and 52 packages explosives,

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Simla, 3,805 tons Captain C D Goldsmith arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 19th September with China and Australian mail's a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Mr D D Bhesania and servants. From Penang—Mr and Mr. English. From Colombo—Captain Churchill, Mrs Hulbert, Captain Alston, Mr Sutcliff, Sergt Owen, Captain Hamilton, Mr Paravicini Miss Fry, Mr Murray, Mr Avery, Mr Changla Mr Mekjee, Rev Beninger, Mr and Mrs Nixon, Mr Storn-Mr Mahomedbhoy, Captain Arden, Sir John and Lady Stanley, Mr Jafferjee, Mr and Mr Hitynes. From Largo Bay—Mr Mack. From Southampton.—Mr Henderson. From Melbourne —Mrs Wiltshire and child. From Sydney—Master Barnes. From Freemanle—Captain Sutherland and Miss Sutherland.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Hohenfels s.	Eelbo	Hamburg, Sept 9
9	Simla s.	Goldsmith	Shanghai, Sept 12
	Terrier s.	Nielsen	Bangkong, Sept 20
	Kola s.	Williams	Karaci, Oct 7
	Nurani s.	Bullen	Calcutta, Sept 15

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Lalpora s.	Cole	Persian Gulf
	Linga s.	Rickford	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Julia Park, Smith for Antwerp, &c
" Lowenburg Lahde for Hamburg, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer D Balduino for Genoa, &c
" Itria for Calcutta, &c
" Bezwada for Calcutta, &c
" Sangola for Calcutta, &c
" CittadeNouva Orleans for Calcutta
" Naseri for Jeddah
" Simla for China, &c

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," October 7.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Lindsay J Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is granted leave for six months and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st November, or until further orders.

Mr W L Weldon Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Reporter for the Indian Law Reporters in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr L J Robertson, or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The service of Mr W W Smart, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 1st Oct.

The service of Mr A W Botham of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Mr C W Bolton, C S I, is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 23rd Aug.

The services of Lieut-Col B H Charles, M D, F R C S I, I M S, (Bengal), Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta and ex-officio Surgeon to the College Hospital are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the 15th Oct

The services of Capt W C H Froster M B I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab

Captain W S Patton I M S is placed on special duty under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of India with effect from the 24th Aug

The service of Capt D N Anderson M B I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinc s for employment in the Jail Dept

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion and appointments are made in the Cantonment Magistrates' Dept

(a) To be Cantonment Magistrate Lieut-Col J H Christie Substive 13th Nov 1894; Lieut-Col W S Hewett Sub pro tem 13th Nov 1901

(b) To be Cantonment Magistrates Major F J B Campbell Sub 17th Jul 1901; Major W C C Leslie Sub 13th Nov 1904; Lieut-Col J A Wyllie Sub pro tem 13th Nov 1904

To be Cantonment Magistrate—Major C W Field Sub 8th Feb 1905; Capt F G A Wimberley Sub 5th Nov 1903; Major W A L Cowie Sub 17th July 1904; Major I H Grant Sub 6th Oct 1904; Capt A J Ralph Sub 21st Oct 1904; Capt T G P Lawrenson Sub pro tem 13th Nov 1904

To be Asst Cantonment Magistrates—Capt W T Barry Sub 25th Jan 1901; Major W G Hodgson Sub 17th July 1904; Lieut J H Knowles Sub 6th Oct 1904; Capt A T Kirkwood Sub 21st Oct 1904; Capt G C Burn sub pro tem 13th Nov 1904:

The following substantive and substantive pro tem appointment and promotions are made in the Cantonment Magistrates Dept with effect from the 15th May

To be Cantonment Magistrates—Capt T G P Lawrenson Subs Capt W T Barry Sub pro tem

To be Asst Cantonment Magistrates—Capt G C Burn Subs Capt H O Codrington Sub pro tem

MILITARY DEPARTMEN

The undermentioned officers are m entioned officers are to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secrary of State for India:

Lieutenants—Edwin James Llewellyn Evans 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; officiating Squadron Officer 8th Cavalry—1th September Charles Stephen Lindsay 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; officiating Double Company Officer 55th Coke s (Frontier Force)—12th September

Second-Lieutenannts—Knyvet Upcher Buxton 2nd Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); officiating Squadron Officer 12th Lancers (Fane's Horse)—11th Sept Alan Gething Stone South Wales Borderers as a supernumerary to to tee 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers; officiating Double Company Officer 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas Rifles—4th Sept James Gerald Willoughby 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment; officiating Squadron Officer 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry—7th Sept

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 7.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£88 11-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-2	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86 1/4	= -1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 5-16	= -1-8
2 months hence	27 13-16	= -3-16
Spot in New York	61 1/4	= -1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'16 1-2	= + 1 1-2
Berlin "	20'44 3-4	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4'85 1-1	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 per cent	= do
6 " "	3 7/8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	3 1-4 per cent	= + 1-4

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 7,000, Spot 5'31—10, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 2,000. Futures closed quiet but steady.

Oct-Nov. 5'23 -7	Nov-Dec 5'27 -7	Dec.-Jan. 5'30 -7
Jan.-Feb. 5'33 -7	Feb.-Mar. 5'33 -7	Mar.-Apl. 5'37 -7
Apl.-May 5'39 7-7	May-June 5'41 7-7	June-July 5'42 -7

Receipts at U S Ports	60,000
Do last year	61,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10'10 — 10
Futures, month of Dec	9'98 — 5 } a
Do. do. March	10 03 — 3 }

a Declined owing to bearish interior movement and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 13-16 — 1 16
Futures, month of Jan	9'93 + 2
Do. do. April	10'15 + 2
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	5,60,000
Stock in London	24,000
Total visible supply	2,570,000
	+170,000
Total visible supply East Indian	141,000
Quantity in sight	1,089,000
	+450,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 7th Oct. 1905:—

Cotton	716 bales.
Wheat	11,816 cwts.
Linseed	688 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	760 do
Gingellyseed	1,099 do
Poppyseed	202 do
Groundnuts	357 do
Castorseed	4,011 do
Rice	224 do
Myrabollams	579 do
Cottonseed	1,191 do
Mowrseed	3,877 do
Gram	1,067 do
Joowar	1,308 do
Maize	22 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Rs. 120,000 Gold Coins. Ex s s "Linga" from Karachi.

BOMBAY, OCT. 9.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 9-32 at 5-16
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 7-16
French Francs 3 do. do.	170 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do.	139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	142
Shanghai 30 do.	197
Japan 30 do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98'13
1st Settlement 1st November	98'13

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th	Aug. 4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th	Sept. 5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th	July 4 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone strong.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Buyers	6	9	0
Forward December suttah	7	0	0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	2	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7	2	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	6	15	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	27	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.

Howree Khandeish	39	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	36	1-2	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	4	13	0
Do Pissy do	4	14	0 nomi

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.

Estimated sales	3,000 bales
Imports	11,000 "

Oct.-Nov. 5'24 +1	Nov-Dec, 5 28 +1	Dec.-Jar, 5'31 +1
Jan.-Feb. 5'24 +1	Feb.-Mar, 5'26 +1	Mar.-April 5'28 +1
April-May 5'40 +1	May-June, 5'42 +1	June July 5'43 +1

COTTON.—The market was very dull on Saturday, and prices gave way about Rs. 4 to 5 per candy. A reaction has taken place to-day, owing to a fair amount of business having been put through at the reduced rates. Some lines of new crop changed hands both shippers and dealers buying to cover previous sales. At the close the "Sutta" quotations are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good, January	Rs. 176
Broach M.-G. Good, March	" 227

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 7th October as compared with the statement of the 30rd Sept, i—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 30. Rs.	Oct. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,00	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,87,018	48,92,166
Public Deposits at Branches	39,95,111	31,78,491
Other Deposits	7,01,41,541	6,89,79,323
Post Bills	13,618	14,261
Sundries	17,22,826	17,35,145
Rs.	9,88,68,154	9,74,79,186
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,03,51711	1,12,39,4 2
Other authorised Securities	39,30,020	39,09,531
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	54,54,572	60,01,193
Loans do. do.	1,89 56 838	1,96,41,235
Bills discounted and purchased	2,60,89,732	2,52,78,666
Dead Stock	2,83,974	2,83,691
Stamps and Stationery	5,000	2,917
Balances with other Banks	18,11,319	9,45,447
Sundries	1, 8,328	1,61,515
Cash	3,05,36,039	3,00,2,866
	9,88,68,145	9,74,79,186

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 23rd September 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July 1905— G I P Ry system.	2,08,593	3,46,917	2,993	5,58,533
I M R do ...	52,313	16,538	552	1,39,402
Total....	2,60,905	4, 3,515	3,545	6,97,995
Actuals for corresponding week ending 29th July 1904— G I P R system...	2,21,300	4,22,417	15,319	6,58,936
I M R do ..	53,606	93,790	6,634	1,59,290
Total....	2,75,166	5,21,207	21,853	8,18,229
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	-12,767	-75,470	-12,226	-1,00,403
{ I M R...	-1,551	-13,198	-6,082	+19,876

The Bombay mails of 23rd ult., arrived at Brindisi, to day.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SUTTON—October 9, at Bombay, the wife of F. H. Sutton, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EAST—September 25, at Bakloh, the wife of Major L. East, R.A., of a daughter.
SCUDDER—October 5, at Ranipettai, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Scudder, of a daughter.
THUILLIER—September 16, at Westward Ho! Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant L. C. Thuillier, I. A. Survey of India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DE VINE—KEELAN—September 16, at St. John's Church, Raneegunge, by the Rev. A. P. Maunsell James Nathanial Arthur De Vine to Dorothy Ellen Keelan, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Keelan.
WILLFORD—COSSERAT—September 27, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev. Nelson Cosserat, brother of the bride, Charles Willford, Public Works Department, C. P., to Harriet (Hattie), Cosserat, younger daughter of the late Thomas Gibbon Cosserat.

BODILY HEALTH

as well as mental fitness is kept up by the care taken and consideration given to the requirements of the body and the mind.

The first essential in all manner of medicines and drugs is PURITY.

It is upon PURITY that the success of Messrs. KEMP & Co.'s business has been built and sustained, and with a reputation second to none they are able to supply goods of the highest quality and reliability, including everything in Pharmacy, Medicines, Drugs, Pills, Optical Goods, Photographic Apparatus and Accessories, Hospital Appliances, etc., and in short, anything and everything appertaining to Chemistry.

Messrs. Kemp's full and complete Catalogue will be sent post free to all Applicants. Send a post card for it. You will find it a useful thing to have in the house.

KEMP & CO., LD.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53 m. Sun sets, 5h. 41m. High water, 9-49 a.m., 10 8 n. Low water, 3-16m., 3-54s.
Bombay Improvement Trust 4 p.m.

ANNUAL HINDU FAIR.—The annual Gowalia Tank Fair commences to-morrow and will last for seven days.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—one crocodile by Pir Mal Bhoop Alishah; one curlew by Mr. A. V. M. King, Assistant Surgeon, St George's Hospital; one yellow crested cockatoo by Mr. Douglas Brown.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay ports, Kaiser will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant. Special superscribed correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library to-day at 4-30 p. m. The business to be transacted is as follows:—Dr. R H Telang to be elected member. A short paper on a few cases of supposed Oriental Sore (Delhi boil) is to be read by Dr. V. K. Parulkar. Dr. H. J. Dadisett will exhibit some new throat and ear instruments.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—About 8 o'clock on Sunday night the Municipal huts on the Custom Road, Mahim, were the scene of some excitement when Kannoo Huri a Hindu, is said to have made a murderous attack on his wife Jewna, whom he brutally wounded with a razor under the following circumstances. It appears that the injured woman some time ago left her husband's house and went to reside with her father, owing to an altercation with her husband. Last night, the man Kannoo went to his wife and asked her to return to him. She, however, refused when the man instantly drew a razor from his pocket and attacked her. Two other women in the chawl seeing went to her assistance and succeeded in wresting the razor from the assailant, but not before the woman had been very seriously injured, while the two women who rendered assistance also received slight bruises in the scuffle. The woman Jewna sustained an incised wound, six inches in length on the neck, and several other cuts about the body. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment, the miscreant is said to have made his way to Bandora, where he is still at large.

THE LATE MR NOWROJI M. LUNGRANA.—The death is announced of Mr. Nowrosji Manockji Lungrana, an old resident of Bandora, at an advanced age, after a brief illness. Some years ago, owing to impaired sight he retired from business as a broker, and thereafter led a quiet life at his well-known residence, the Octagonal Cottage, near the street bearing his name. Many years, in the early period of his life, were spent in China. Speaking of China one is reminded of an interesting incident. One of the oldest firms in Hongkong then carried on an extensive trade in the name of Messrs. Cowasji Lungrana and Co. It owned many schooners which plied between Canton and Shanghai. One of these happened to be saved by great pluck and skill, and at no small risk to the saver, from the midst of a typhoon. A banquet was given in honour of the brave skipper and his men. The Captain (Clarke it is believed) moved by the generous reception, in responding to the toast, promised to name his first-born "Lungrana." The first-born turned out to be a girl. Captain Clarke, however, kept his word and christened her "Lungrana." It was this lady—the babe—grown into a splendid womanhood, who not many years since charmed a select circle at a Royal party in England by her exquisite singing. The deceased, within his sphere of life, was a public spirited man, one of those watchful citizens who never lost an opportunity of openly speaking out his mind in the public interests. No topic of interest or importance, however wide the range, escaped his attention as the columns of newspapers in which he ventilated his views, amply testify. He often wrote in these columns above his own name. The old dog-tax controversy; the doubtful levy of toll at Lady Jamshedji Causeway, the successful fight on behalf of the students of the Ripon Textile School against the boycott and tyranny of rule of thumb men; his attempt at bringing down the once very high Building Fines in Salsette; these are among the many subjects of public interest which he ably handled in his life-time. Of Bandra Municipal and Police affairs he was an uncompromising critic to the last, and will be greatly missed by the residents both European and native. He was an old Freemason, much beloved of the brotherhood.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 9.

The annual assault-at-arms opened to-day. The events were spiritedly contested both at the central gymnasium and on the race course. The entries this year are very encouraging, in fact, those for bayonet combats and tugs of war have beaten the record. Entries for all other events were filled well and represent the best material and skill in the Bombay Command.

For Bayonet Combats by Companies there are the 125th Rifles, 94th Russel's Infantry, 103rd Maharatta Light Infantry, 123rd Rifles and 114th Maharatta Infantry. Regimental teams figuring in the same combats are the 94th Russel's Infantry, 114th Maharattas, 123rd Rifles, 103rd Maharatta Light Infantry, 99th Deccan Infantry, 125th Rifles, 113th Infantry, and 122nd Infantry.

For tugs of war heavy weights is a strong one. It includes 122nd Infantry, 113th Infantry, 99th Infantry, 1st Brahmins, 107th Pioneers, 125th Rifles, 104th Rifles and 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Light Weights are 125th Rifles, 1st Brahmins, 94th Russel's Infantry, 104th Rifles, 121st Pioneers, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 107th Pioneers, 114th Maharattas, 113th Infantry and 99th Infantry.

These combats and tugs of war ought to prove uncommonly interesting. The tugs of war owing to the large number of entries will begin on Wednesday. The British tug of war has drawn the Royal Garrison Artillery from Bombay, R. Battery R.H.A. from Mhow, A. and S. Highlanders, Connaught Rangers from Ahmednagar and R. F. A. from Kirkee. In Heavy Weights and in Light Weights there are the Connaught Rangers, A and S. Highlanders, East Lancs, Yorks, Leicesters, South Lancs (Jubbulpore) and the Royal Scots. Officers' competitions have never filled so appreciably.

For tent pegging there are 25 entries for tent pegging with swords, 25 for head and posts, 20 for head and sabres (dismounted). We have a record entry of 52 in riding and jumping competition. There are 20 entries in tent pegging by sections. For the the Aga Khan Cup eight teams have entered for foils there are 55 entries and for Bayonet vs. Bayonet there is another record entry of 56.

Native officers have come forward in great strength for similar events and on the whole the Assault-at-Arms this year promises to be a greater success than it ever has been.

The events which took place to-day resulted as follows:—No. 43 Gymnastics generally open to gymnastic instructors, 1st Private Rama Namde, 103rd Infattay Rs. 30; 2nd Naik Indar Singh, gymnastic instructor Rs. 15; 3rd Havaldar Peram Ram, 123rd Rifles Rs. 10.

No 42 Gymnastics generally open to gymnastic instructors. 1st Lance Corporal Montgomery A. and S. Highlanders Rs. 40; 2nd Lce Sergt Alden A. and S. Highlanders Rs. 20; 3rd Corporal Johnson, East Lancs, Rs. 10.

No. 9 Sword vs. Sword. 1st Duffadar Chanda Sigh, 29th Lances Rs. 30; 2nd Private Silagopal 20th Deccan Horse Rs. 15; 3rd Lance Naik Sinda Singh 33rd Cavalry, Rs. 10.

No. 11 Sword vs. Lance 1st Private Matab Khan, 20th Deccan Horse, Rs. 30; 2nd Sowar Samparam Singh, 33rd Cavalry Rs. 15; 3rd Private Samsingh, 20th Deccan Horse, Rs. 10.

No. 2 Tent Pegging with Lance. 1st Naik Abdul Hakimkhan, 34th Poona Horse, Rs. 20; 2nd K. Gazi Ram, 33rd Cavalry, Rs. 10, 3rd Duff Dhondi Khan 3rd Poona Horse, Rs. 5.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

OPENING OF A NEW ROAD.

AMONG the many important functions to be held in Bombay in connection with the forthcoming Royal Visit is the opening of the new street, which as previously announced, will go by the name of "Prince's street." This road is one of the most important of the street Schemes organized by the Board of the City Improvement Trust. It was first notified in 1899 and the work put into operation shortly after. This street, which formerly presented a congested and insanitary appearance owing to the numerous close buildings which occupied the space, now provides not only a fine throughfare for traffic but has incidentally been the means of clearing a very insanitary area. It also affords a broad funnel by means of which the westerly breeze will be able to penetrate to some of the important streets of the City. The delay in the construction of the street is mainly due we are informed, to the difficulty experienced in acquiring the necessary properties. The gross cost of the scheme is expected to amount to Rs. 82 lakhs, while the nett cost to the City, after all the new building sites have been disposed of, will probably figure at about 20 lakhs.

The ceremony of opening this street by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales takes place on the afternoon of Friday the 10th November as an incident in the second ceremonial drive of the Royal party through the City. The procession will pass down Girgaum Road and enter the new street at its junction with Girgaum road. At this corner the carriage conveying the Royal Party will be halted and His Royal Highness will formally grant permission for the street to be styled "Prince's Street" and will then unveil a marble tablet indicating the name of the road.

The street is now in process of being connected with the Queen's Road, and it is hoped that it will be completed through in that direction before the end of the current month. Towards the east the road at present has been made only a little beyond Kalbadevi where it bifurcates, the main road proceeding to the Jumma Musjid, while the southern part of the two roads takes a straight line to the Crawford Market. The Board has prepared Building regulations for buildings to be constructed in the new street which will ensure thorough sanitary conditions and at the same time secure a certain amount of architectural effect, which, combined with other advantages, should make this street a valuable and desirable addition to the City.

KILLED WITH A BILL-HOOK.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Bhatti Jetha, who was convicted by Mr. R Knight, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in August last, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The accused was charged with the culpable homicide of one

WHEN YOU COME BACK FROM A LONG WALK

or even while you are indulging in it, you experience a sense of discomfort caused by excessive perspiration.

That is, if you do not wear Wool.

If you do wear Pure Wool there is no discomfort.

Pure Wool Absorbs the moisture.

It Prevents chills.

It is the one safe material to wear.

It is also the most Comfortable.

Any article you can think of composed of Pure Wool we can make for you.

We are Pure Wool specialists.

If you require information or samples, we shall be glad to send you either, free of all cost

Address an enquiry to

MANAGER,

Dept. "E."

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

BLUTHNER'S

PIANOS ARE IDEAL

PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

F. & C. OSLER.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

BOMBAY,

AND AT

CALCUTTA, LONDON, BIRMINGHAM

UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

ESTIMATES FREE.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

AND

CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS

9-11, MEDOWS STREET

BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BREEK'S MEMORIAL SCHOOL,

OOTACAMUND,

NILGHIRI HILLS,

SOUTH INDIA.

AFTER many changes, the above School, in the healthiest Hill Station of South India comes entirely under Government management, and will begin work as a High Class School for Europeans only on January 1st, 1906. A trained and competent English Graduate is being specially brought out as Headmaster. Arrangements will be made for taking Boarders.

Enquiries should be addressed for the present to

INSPECTOR OF

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS,

MADRAS.

PIANOS

The best selection by First Class makers, kept by

ROSE & CO.,

and supplied on SPECIAL TERMS for CASH or the HIRE SYSTEM

PIANOS.

BY TELEGRAM

"Peace Treaty" drafted on

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

In an office mean PEACE.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

2, Pollock Street, CALCUTTA.

WARDEN & Co., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, c. Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction as clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and addresses registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured to all parts of the world free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and

BAGGAGE received for shipment and clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of representatives and correspondents and all information in connection with Agency business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCT. 10, 1905.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUDAN.

JUSTICE, sound, political and fiscal policy, backed by an adequate force, is the only way to govern the Soudan, said Lord Cromer, in commenting on the report of Slatin Pasha on the condition of that country. The Inspector-General, in his official report, stated that public security prevails and barring two cases Government orders have been and are carried out without resistance. The inhabitants of the Soudan are convinced that Government is able to maintain peace and to enforce prompt obedience to its orders. He believes that the European is quite as safe in the Soudan as he is in Europe, "perhaps more so," and it is no exaggeration to say that, if it were not for the possible danger of attack by wild animals, any individual could pass unarmed through the whole country under the Soudan Government. Highway robbery is extremely rare and there is comparatively little thieving. If from time to time one or the other occurs, it is nearly always among natives and not against the white man. The police system is good and the Sheiks and Omdas of villages and tribes, who are the pick of the population, are responsible for public security. Perfect tranquility and safety prevail. The justice of the British administration is recognised by every living soul in the Soudan—by sedentary natives and nomad Arabs. Slatin Pasha denies that he ever heard even the losing party suspecting one of the judges having been influenced by private reasons in giving a decision or sentence. They appeal often, saying that the judge has misunderstood the case, that individuals of bad character gave false evidence, or that they are able to produce new witnesses; but there has never been a single remark about injustice. In the eyes of the natives, the British judges are all "knights without fear and reproach" and the people are every day gaining more confidence in the good intentions of the Government. They are convinced that we are doing our best to establish security and they themselves throw no obstacles in the way. There is sometimes, of course, a little dissatisfaction if an order is given which does not fit the immediate views and inclinations of the people, but they soon realise that such ordinances are only given in the interest of the public welfare and and all goes well.

Public wealth is shown to be increasing. In former days, under an earlier regime in the Soudan, explained Slatin Pasha in an interview the other day, everyone wished to be considered poor. He was afraid that if he showed his wealth he would draw on himself the attention of the authorities and be exposed to their despotic measures. Now-a-days it is just the contrary. The native knows that with his wealth his influence as an individual increases and that only a man of a certain amount of wealth is consulted by Government officials on public questions. How greatly the country has benefited by fixed rule and an efficient administration is readily ascertained. Shortly after Lord Kitchener's victory in 1898, the revenue of the Soudan was estimated at £E. 8,000 and £E. 35,000 was realised. The Budget of 1904 showed the estimated revenue at £E. 469,000, while the realised revenue was £E.576,000. More might be obtained, butLord Cromer's policy is that "low taxation should be the keystone of the political arch." When the British reoccupied the Soudan there were no fewer than a thousand water-wheels. There are now over ten thousand. Cultivation on rain land has increased enormously. Cotton, which was scarcely planted at all formerly, covers to-day an area of more than twenty-five thousand acres in the different provinces. Herds and flocks are now very numerous, and though there may be some discontented individuals who held prominent positions under Dervish rule and who are now powerless and ignored, the people generally are contented and growing in prosperity. They object to taxation only as we object to it, and the Arabs chafe against the yoke just because we have deprived them of much dangerous liberty. They object to being denied the privilege of fighting when they wish for the fun of it. "If I dare to fight now—even for the sake of honour," remarked an old chief, "I risk being tried and put in gaol amongst common thieves and murderers. Why do you make me like a woman!"

On the other hand they are sending their sons to Government schools. There are so many applicants for admission that numbers are refused. At the Gordon College at Khartoum members of families of religious influence are trained for schoolmasters and judges in the Mahomedan courts. Sons of Sheikhs and important people of different tribes receive a general education which will enable them to give sound advice to their relatives on public questions. Sons of officers and officials are taught to be Government clerks, surveyors, land measurers and so forth, while other boys are sent to industrial workshops. Civilisation, progresses and the people are getting stronger and healthier. Contrary to the theory that the physique of the savage deteriorates after he commences to wear clothes, it is found in the Soudan that the reverse is the case. While the people of the Northern Soudan are Mahomedans, those of the Southern zone are mere pagans. They have never been in contact with Christians and only know Mahomedans as slave-raiders by whom they were almost annihilated. Missionaries have started work, but very tactfully. They have begun as civilisers, giving advice as to how to improve wealth, by giving technical instruction and appealing to the common sense of the people and offering assistance in little matters. By this means they will gradually acquire popularity and influence. Slave dealing, on anything like a large scale, has entirely disappeared and though there may be isolated cases they are of very infrequent occurrence and need give no occasion for alarm. When slavery was abolished, cultivators in the Soudan suffered as did those in Zanzibar, but the situation is adjusting itself. What the Soudan seems most to require is the medical practitioner. There is a modern civil hospital at Khartoum which is doing an ever-increasing work. There are also provincial hospitals and out-station institutions, but more of these and more doctors are wanted. The country has now a very creditable army, well trained and well equipped, sufficiently strong to meet any eventuality. The progress which has been made in all directions since the British troops marched into Khartoum is wonderful, but its goal has not yet been reached.

NEW TACTICS IN RUGBY FOOTBALL.

WE see from the home papers to hand by last mail that the critics seem to be fairly well agreed that the runaway victories of the New Zealand fifteen over Devonshire and Cornwall do not furnish ground on which either to condemn or to approve the tactics of the visitors. Some of the critics, indeed, are somewhat disappointed. They went out seeking new things. What they found were a couple of bad teams hopelessly outclassed by a good one. In other words, New Zealand would have won no less decisive victories, but they arranged their players according to the conventional English rule. On two points, however, it seems possible to offer an opinion. New Zealand, judging from the reports of the matches, gained nothing by playing "flying halves." Good as the backs were individually, their combination from all accounts was far from faultless,and the "flying halves," if anything, rather obstructed than assisted precision in their play. This is pretty much what might have been expected. The new tactics may give greater scope for individuality, but they certainly demand a high degree of skill and adaptability if the advantages to be derived from the fixed "four three-quarter" system are not to be sacrificed. It is, however, in regard to the New Zealand "being forward" that English opinion seems already to have crystallised definitely. His ability to spoil the game of the opposing half back is not denied. It is in his function as "a passive and active obstructonist" that the interest centres. We notice from the reports of the first two games of the tour that the seven New Zealand forwards were more than a match for their eight opponents, and the "winger's" activity was not of the importance which it will assume when a better team than either Devonshire or Cornwall takes the field. It appears likely that the "winger" will come under the ban of the referee, and may find the performance of his task somewhat disastrous to his own side. The alternative suggestion, that "winger" should be met by winger, is not one that will be readily adopted in the British game.

SPANISH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

THE Spanish Association has been started by eminent Spanish merchants and men of business in Barcelona early this year, with a view to founding a Naval Commercial College, one of the chief features of which was to give young men intended for Commercial life an opportunity of visiting foreign countries, and there learning the customs and needs of other nations. The new Society has received the support of the Government of Madrid, which will be represented by a member on the Committee. Much public interest has been also evinced in the scheme. The Association has issued its prospectus stating, among other things, that the first voyage is fixed for the 1st of February 1906. Many students have sent in their names; the number in this first tour will be limited to one hundred, and they must all be of Spanish nationality. The State gives forty-nine free scholarships one for each province, and votes therefor an annual grant of 100,000 pesas to the Association. A special Committee went to England to see about purchasing a steamer to be also equipped as a sailing vessel. Previously an unsuccessful attempt had been made to find such a ship in Norway. When the vessel is purchased the students will be taken on board, with suitable teachers, and a regular commercial and intellectual training will be followed, with observations actually made in the different ports selected as typical of the countries, whose commercial customs can best illustrate the course of study pursued.

MODERN FERTILISERS IN CHINA.

THE American Consul at Amoy, reporting on an extensive business enterprise started under American auspices for supplying fertilising material to China, says there is an unlimited field for the sale of good and cheap fertilising material, and the Chinese people are already regarding this enterprise with favour. Practically all the ground now under cultivation in China has been under the same sort of farming, for perhaps two thousand years, some of it, of course, much longer. The Chinese have their own methods of fertilising their ground and, perhaps, considering their means and position, it has been the best they could do. But the increase of medical knowledge is forcing a change from old methods for the prevention of typhoid, if for no other reason, and the advantage of modern fertilisers is coming to be appreciated. At present the Chinese are using for fertilisers anything that can be had. The principal commercial fertiliser is bean cake. On the other hand, already a considerable amount of commercial fertiliser is being imported, such as manure cake, potash, nut cake, and other varieties. The foundation for the business of this American enterprise is already laid and Chinese merchants in the interior are commencing to handle such goods.

RUSSIANS LEARNING FROM JAPANESE.

IT must be a marvellous as well as a touching scene that described by a correspondent in Japan to a Paris paper. The Japanese who are conversant with Russian are absolutely taking the trouble to teach the interned Russian prisoners of war how to read their own language. These men, soldiers of Kuropatkin's army, or sailors of Rojdestvensky's ill-fated fleet, who did not know A from B or any other letter of the alphabet, will possibly return home, blessing the chance that threw them on the mercy of such intelligent and improving enemies as the Japanese. They will be a surprise to their friends and relations in Russia when they come back from their captivity a step higher in the scale of civilisation. The benevolent action of the Japanese reads like the chronicle of events in another and a better land.

A GERMAN NORTH SEA SQUADRON.

THE German Admiralty has decided on creating a special squadron for the North Sea, the cruisers will have a displacement of 16,000 to 18,000 tons, drawing over eight metres of water. The Kiel Canal will be impassable for such vessels, which consequently can only reach the Baltic by going round the north of Denmark. To obviate this difficulty Admiral von Tirpitz has asked the Reichstag to modify the dimensions of the present locks of Brunsbuttel and Holtenau, and to deepen the bed of the Canal. It is said that the new naval yards, on the banks of the Elbe, the construction of which has been designed by the Vulcan Company of Stettin, are destined to see the building of the new cruisers of the German Navy.

THE Viceroy leaves Simla to-day for three of four days' shooting at Dami.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Lamington broke his journey at Belgaum on the 3rd instant on his way to Ootacamund. He arrived by the morning Mail train and was received at the station by Mr. Drew, the Commissioner and heads of Departments. Lord Lamington was the guest for the day of Mr. and Mrs. Drew and dined in the evening at the Club. He continued his journey the following morning.

THE P. and O. s.s. Mazagon arrived Singapore on the afternoon of Oct. 9.

THE twenty-second Assembly of the Representative Raiyats and Merchants will be held in the Durbar Hall of the Public Offices at Mysore, on Wednesday the 11th instant.

MR. Douglas, Agent of the East Indian Railway, who had proceeded to Simla for the Poojah holidays, has had to return to Calcutta owing to the strike of the guards on that line.

THE Punjab offices will now close at Simla on the 20th instead of the 25th instant, as Sir Charles Rivaz will resume charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship at Lahore instead of Simla.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th September 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 35,455 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 10,277 in the earnings.

IT appears, says the "Pioneer" that the Aka Khel are the only Afridis who are supporting Mullah Said Akbar in his pretensions to become Badshah of the whole tribe. They obtained the services of two other fanatical mullahs recently returned from Kabul where they had gone to draw their allowances from the Amir, and these men solemly performed the religious ceremonies which go to the making of a Badshah or King. Said Akbar, however, as we recently stated, finds that he is being scoffed at by the rest of the Afridi clans; and Aka Khel are to enjoy his leadership all to themselves. The old Mullah has still a certain following among the Afridis and Orakzais generally, but his influence is much less than it was during the great tribal rising of 1897.

IN a review of the second and third volumes of the National Engineering and Trade Lectures given under the auspices of the Board of Trade and the Colonial and Foreign Offices, and edited by Mr. Ben Morgan, the "Westminster" says:—We arise from the perusal of these lectures with a feeling of relief. From the plant and machinery erected for the purposes of gasworks, throughout the receiving and treatment of the raw material up to the storage of the gas in the gas-holder, it is gratifying indeed to be told that we more than hold our own. Continental plants for storing the coal and coke are inferior to British equipment. British stoking machinery is the best in the world, and British makers hold the monopoly in its manufacture. The author, Mr. Brackenbury, would seem to be sounding a note of warning when he urges engineers to be "catholics in the reception of ideas," as if continued and unchallenged prosperity was already producing some of its usual results. In the matter of inclined retorts we are ahead of the Germans, our only dangerous competitors in this field. We have shown more enterprise than our rivals in being the first to adopt the 20-foot retort, with its labour saving appliances. We more than hold our own in the manufacture of coke plants. Continental makers can show nothing compared in power, in convenience, and in general efficiency with the Cutler gas condenser. In gas exhausters we are half a century ahead of all other makers. There is hardly a purifying plant in existence which is not either entirely British or of British origin. In this connection the author is justified in describing the constructional ability of British engineers as "unique." And, further, we hold the world's record in the erection of giant gas-holders.

MR. GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D., died on Sept. 18, at Sagamore, Ashtead, Surrey, in his 81st year. Dr. Macdonald was a poet of some note and a novelist of distinction. He was born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in 1824, and received his education at Aberdeen University. He subsequently studied at the Theological College of the Congregationalists at Highbury, and for a short time acted as an Independent Minister at Arundel in Surrey, and at Manchester. The state of his health, however, compelled him to give up preaching for a time. A trip to Algiers and a short residence there proved so beneficial that Mr. Macdonald was enabled to return to London in a comparatively robust state of health. He then, after a short interval, retired from the Independent Ministry, became a lay member of the Church of England, and adopted literature as his profession. His first essay was a volume of poetry entitled "Within and without," published in 1856, which was followed by "Phantastes, a Faerie Romance," in 1858. From poetry Mr. Macdonald turned to prose, and began his long career as a novelist by the publication of "David Elginbrod" (1862). The originality, the beauty of style, and perhaps the unorthodoxy, displayed in this work, attracted many readers and caused an increasing demand for George Macdonald's works. The most powerful of these are "Alec Forbes of Howglen" (1865), "Robert Falconer" (1868), and "Lilith" (1895). Mr. Macdonald published many books for the young and several which were of a purely religious nature, including "Unspoken Sermons" (three series) and the "Miracles of our Lord." Dr. Macdonald was well known as a lecturer, and in 1872-73, made a lecturing tour in the United States, which proved highly successful. In 1877, he received a Civil List pension of £100. In 1893, his poetical works were collected and published in two volumes. Of recent years Dr. Macdonald had lived chiefly at Bordighera where he occupied the Casa Coraggio, paying an annual visit to his residence at Haslemere.

EARLY MORNING WITH THE CUBS.

THE first rays of an autumn sun, rising from among a bank of crimson cloud on the horizon, have just touched the firtops in the valley with a fiery glow. Over the top of the hill to the westward three horsemen, half enveloped in a cloud of dust, are making their way towards the little inn that stands by the roadside half a mile below. They are coming at a brisk trot, for their horses are fresh, and as they approach one can make out their armlet coats, while ever and again the sound of a horn makes the valley echo and re-echo from end to end. There is the huntsman, a hardy old weatherbeaten warrior, who has handled hounds ever since he was in his 'teens, and with him two younger men—the whippers-in. The pack, which surges around the horses' legs as the men dismount and throw their reins to the ostler who has been on the look-out for them for half an hour past, is only a small one to-day—eight couples in all, and of these half are old hounds of several season's experience, and the remainder the new draft that have been at walk during the summer, now out for their first lessons.

At the doorway of the ivy-covered inn stands the landlord, not long risen from his bed. He is a man of middle age, rubicund of countenance and cheery of voice and expression. He reminds one of the host of former days, the man who used to welcome half-frozen passengers as they alighted from the stage-coach on a bleak winter's night. He is a sportsman without a doubt; his looks tell you that, even if it were not for the engravings of Blink Bonny and Donovan on the parlour wall, the gun over the mantelpiece, and the foxes' masks and brushes in the hall. Mine host is going to join the cub-hunters this morning, as his breeches and pigskin gaiters testify, but there is hospitality to dispense ere he dons the old green Melton coat which has been handed down as an heirloom of the chase for generations. There is no clinking of money this morning, for the landlord would be insulted if one offered to pay for refreshment on such occasions as these. It is not often that hounds meet at his house, and although this is but an impromptu affair, he insists that the usual ceremony of the season proper shall be observed. There is not much time to waste, albeit the village clock has only just struck six, but cubs are afoot early on a crisp morning like this, and to dally till the dew is off is to run the risk of losing the best scent of the day. But the squire is not here yet, nor is Farmer Giles—both of them ardent supporters of the chase, who never miss a meet, wet or fine, within a twelve-mile circle of their homes. They have not got far to come this morning, and before the hand of the clock has crept on another five minutes one can hear their horses' hoofs clattering along the lane. There is a cheery "Good morning!" for one and all as they draw rein outside, but the landlord's invitation to dismount and come inside is not accepted, for both squire and farmer have known younger days, and it is easier to sit still in saddle than to mount again. And so just a glass of sloe gin-apiece, and then a call from the huntsman that it is time to be on the move. The landlord pulls his weather-beaten coat, the ostler delivers the reins to their respective owners, just one short blast on the horn to collect the hounds, and the little party is on its way to investigate the patch of yellow gorse on the side of the hill behind the church. What a splendid morning it is! The sun has risen from among the clouds, and is shining through the autumn mist that still hangs over the valley at the far end of which the vapour is so thick that in the distance it has the appearance of a mighty river, wending its silvery way among the dark-stemmed pines, right away to the heather-clad slopes beyond. Too fair to last, sir, says the huntsman to the squire, who is jogging along on the old grey mare by his side. "Aye, aye," replies the latter, there are wet coats for some of us before we reach home to-day. And as he speak there is a gentle puff of wind from the westward which heralds the brewing storm and sends the old weathercock on the church tower creaking on its base.

Meanwhile hounds are all impatience to get ahead, and at the word they dive deep into the prickly gorse and the thick masses of feathery bracken. For a few moments all is still, save for the crackling of the brakes as hounds push their way through, and an occasional cry of pain from one of them when a thorn is encountered. There is no prettier sight than this working of hounds as they get to business. Mark how eagerly, with arched and wagging sterns, they push their way through the cover, quartering every inch of ground, noses to earth one moment, and with head erect the next, to catch any sound on the part of one of them which may mean that a fox is afoot. And then all of a sudden one of the older hounds speaks out in a deep melodious voice. A dozen heads pop up from beneath the brakes, all intently listening for the confirming whimper of another hound. But it does not come. Old "Sportsman" was mistaken, perhaps. No! he was not, for down the hillside, two or three hundred yards away, a small reddish-brown creature is slinking away behind a clump of blackberry bushes, and making for the spinney on the other side of the lane. "Who-hoop!" shouts the huntsman, as a preliminary to a furious blast on his old, dented but still serviceable, horn, and the response is a general outburst of music from the pack, as they go scampering away down the hillside, old Sportsman," the hero of the find, leading them in his wake. Another blast on the horn and the whole pack is streaming way down the lane their for only a few hundred yards ahead of them and almost in view. The old grey mare, which had been dozing in the sunlight, feels the tight grip of the squire's knees and away they all go, taking the low hedges into the lane in their stride. What a pace hounds are running, and what appetities there will be for a late breakfast when it is all over! This is a brave cub that hounds are after, for he has gained on them in the first half-mile, after having deceived them as to his direction and making them, in their haste, overrun the scent. He changed his mind about the spinney just before he reached it, after keeping to the road for the sake of easy travelling at the outset. Instead of seeking refuge in the thick undergrowth of the wood, he stopped short at the ditch that bounds its limits, and doubled back on his pursuers. Hounds, rushing, madly forward on a red-hot scent, have gone straight ahead into the wood, and they need the huntsman's intelligence to set them right. Meanwhile their fox has increased his lead, and a "View holloa!" from a shepherd three or four fields away attracts the attention of the field towards his uplifted hand. There goes the fox, right up the steep hillside again, hounds and field taking the nearest cut in his direction. But it is hard work for horses up the smooth and slippery grass slope, and hounds for a few minutes are lost to view. But they are soon at fault again in a patch of turnips, and the riders are able to catch them up once more. The old shepherd says that the fox has gone to ground in a stone drain which runs across the corner of the field, but hounds can make nothing of it, and the huntsman's terrier is at home, looking after a newly-arrived family of pups. So there is nothing for it but to leave this cub for another day, although it was a nice little burst of twenty minutes that he provided. And so back to the spinney to try for another, but the draw is blank though Farmer Giles says that he saw a brace of cubs at play there not more than a day or two back. But there is another almost certain find close at hand, a field of damaged corn still uncut, and likely enough to be left for the partridges and the pheasants to clear up. Such a place is much beloved of foxes on a fine morning, early in the season, and, sure enough, hardly have hounds entered the standing corn when a brace of cubs sneak out at the far end, where one of the whips is on the lookout. Hounds are soon laid on, and after a short run with both their foxes in full view, the pack divides just as they enter a thick patch of bramble and hawthorn which stands by itself in the middle of the adjoining field. There are earths here, but they have been stopped; and very soon one of the cubs breaks again on the far side. The other gets chopped, and one of the whips is left behind to rescue the carcass, and drive hounds off to join their half-dozen comrades which have stuck to the other cubs all the time. He is a game little chap, this last fox, and he leads hounds and huntsmen a merry dance over grass and stubble before finally yielding his brush, close to the spot where hounds met in the early morning.

THE RUSSIAN STRIKES.

SERIOUS STATE IN MOSCOW.

Strikers and Cossacks Killed in Riots.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The Moscow strike is spreading and rioting took place last night, in which many were killed and wounded, including some Cossacks.

The populace is exasperated by the brutality of the repressive measures.

LATER.

A large military force occupies the main squares and streets of Moscow.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE FAR EAST.

The New Russian Loan.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

It is reported that Russia will station three hundred thousand troops on the Chinese frontier after the Treaty of Peace has been ratified, partly because she is apprehensive of their joining the malcontents at home and partly as an intimidation to the Chinese.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

It is reported that the German bankers are ready to participate in the Russian loan of seventy-two millions which will be chiefly devoted to unify the bonds issued during the war.

THE ROYAL TOUR TO INDIA.

The "Renown" Starts Next Week.

The Renown with the Royal Party on board will leave Venos on the 21st instant.

SEIZURE OF STEAMERS BY THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese have seized two steamers bound to Nikolaievsk and Vladivostock.

RAISING OF A GUNBOAT.

A Relic of Port Arthur.

The Russian gunboat Gaidamak sunk in the war has been re-floated at Port Arthur.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN JAPAN.

Enthusiastic Reception.

The British fleet has had a most cordial reception at Kobe. The Governor gave a banquet to the visitors and the toasts of King Edward and the Mikado were enthusiastically drunk.

RUMOURED VISIT OF TOGO TO ENGLAND.

No Definite Arrangements.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Tokio is officially informed that nothing definite is settled regarding Admiral Togo's visit to England. The matter is still under consideration.

SHIPPING RIVALRY IN THE FAR EAST.

German and Japan.

It is stated that the Hamburg-America and Nord Deutsche contemplate starting lines in Far Eastern waters especially with a view to combating Japanese competition on the Yangtse.

THE DISCLOSURES IN THE "MATIN."

An ex-Minister's Revelations.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

It is believed that the articles that have appeared in the "Matin" are inspired by M. Delcasse.

They have caused a profound sensation in France and tend to augment the animosity of France towards Germany.

The English papers are sceptical about Great Britain's volunteering the support mentioned by the "Matin."

MARTIAL LAW IN ARGENTINA.

A General Strike Imminent.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Argentina owing to the imminence of a general strike.

EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

General Booth's Scheme.

General Booth has cabled to Mr. Deakin, the Australian Premier, that he cannot proceed with his emigration scheme owing to the obstacles raised by Australia.

DEATH OF LORD INVERCLYDE.

Lord Inverclyde is dead.

LORD INVERCLYDE whose death is announced is the second Baron, the title being created in 1897. Formerly he was Sir George Arbuthnot Burns, the third Baronet. He was born in 1861 and in 1886 married Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Hickson Fergusson. His heir is his brother, the Hon. James C. Burns, who was born in 1864. Lord Inverclyde is best known as Chairman of the Cunard Company. He was Deputy Lieutenant for the City of Glasgow and was Lord Dean of the Guild of the City of Glasgow from 1902 to 1904. He was an enthusiastic Yachtsman and a well-known member of the R.Y.S., the "Travellers" being one of his favourite clubs.

FAREWELL BALL TO LORD AND LADY CURZON.

A BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

The farewell ball which is being given by the station of Simla to the Viceroy and Lady Curzon here to-night will be a big one. The hosts are some two hundred and fifty of those upon the Government House list. Electricity has been laid on from the Club installation specially to illuminate the approaches to the Town Hall, and the building itself has been decorated elaborately. Shamianahs have been set up outside for the supper at which his Excellency's health will be proposed by Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Chairman of the Commitee.

LATER.

The ball to the Viceroy and Lady Curzon here to-night was a magnificent affair. The Mall was decorated and illuminated for a mile from the Town Hall and over four hundred people were present at the dance.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON'S SPEECH.

At the supper in proposing the health of the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, Sir Denzil Ibbetson said:—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentleman,—I am not going to inflict a long speech upon you, but I propose to say a few words before disoharging the pleasant duty which has been laid upon me of asking you to drink the health of our guests of this evening. We are gathered together to-night to bid farewell not so much to the Viceroy and his consort as to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon, to express to them our admiration and regard for them and our regret at parting from them and to wish them good fortune in the future. This is a purely social gathering and I shall not attempt to trace Lord Curzon's career as Viceroy and shall be careful to eschew high politics and to avoid all disputable matter. But in the case of a position so exalted as that of Viceroy of India, it is impossible wholly to separate the man from the office and there are certain points about which there will be no two opinions in this room. We shall all agree that in the long list of Governor-Generals the name of Lord Curzon will stand conspicuous as one of the two or three emphatically big men whom England has sent from time to time to govern India. We shall all agree that he has voluntarily taken upon his shoulders a burden of work such as probably no Viceroy has ever undertaken before and that he has borne it strenuously and manfully altke in sickness and in health, never sparing himself for one moment, never considering his own ease and comfort, often not considering his own health as much as his friends could wish. We shall all agree that in all that he has done since he first set foot in India, he has been animated by a single-minded and whole-hearted desire to do what was best for the country and the people over whose destinies he was called upon to preside, and by a hatred of imperfection a hatred of injustice, a hatred of wrong doing. These are qualities of the Vicoroy which all men know, but those among us who like myself have been privileged to work in close personal relations with him know more than than this. We know the more intimate qualities of the man. We know how stimulating and invigorating a chief he is to work under. We know his wonderful personal magnetism, his quick response to sympathy and comprehension, his generous appreciation of work well done. We know how fully his confidence is given when it has once been won, how ready he is to receive and consider criticism of his opinions and, though like all strong men, he is not easy to convince, how fully and frankly, when he is convinced, he accepts and acts upon the conviction. And we have all of us had reason to be grateful to him for many acts of courtesy and consideration, the right word spoken or the right thing done at the right time and in the right place—small things in themselves, perhaps, yet things which are pleasant to the recipients, and things which hard worked men in high place are not often so mindful of as Lord Curzon has always been.

But the Viceroy is not only the head of the Government, he is also the leader of society and in India especially, with our small community, compacted by isolation and by ties of rare social matters, he looms larger than elsewhere. Lord Curzon has displayed the same stimulating and inspiring qualities in the one capacity as in the other. His strenulus personality is not a thing which can be laid aside as he passes from the study to the drawing room, and in the latter as much as in the former Lord Curzon has always been Lord Curzon. I think we have all of us felt that when the flag at Viceregal Lodge was down there was less electricity, less ozone in the social as well as in the official atmosphere. Early in the present season a kind friend got up a concert for the benefit of the sufferers from the Dharmsala earthquake. His Excellency was there and I, who knew that he had been ill, congratulated him upon being able to come. "Able," said he "I would have got out of bed to come to this concert." That is the spirit in which Lord Curzon has always regarded his duties to society and many of us know how often he has risen literally from a couch of pain rather than disappoint us when his presence was expected.

As for her Excellency, with her queenly and gracious bearing it has been a privilege and delight simply to watch her moving amongst us. Hers is one of those beautiful presences which are among the God's best gift to men. But she has been much more than a mere presence. Hers has been the woman's role, and right well has she fulfilled it. Always upon the watch for opportunities of doing good. No tale of distress has ever fallen upon a deaf ear, no work of charity has ever lacked her active sympathy and generous support. She too has been conspicuous for gracious acts of consideration, which have endeared her to so many of us for that intuitive and sympathetic tact which is so essentially a woman's attribute and, if I may venture upon the ground, the privacy of which renders it in a manner sacred, she as wife and mother, is the central figure of a family circle which has been to us a standing example of all that is best and most admirable in our English home life. Of the splendid hospitality which their Excellencies have dispensed so generously both here and elsewhere, I need say but little, for have we not all enjoyed it? In that as in other things they have been most truly regal. I suppose that certain aloofness is inseparable from a dwelling on a pinnacle and a Viceroy and his consort are seldom approached without a certain diffidence. But Lord and Lady Curzon are pre-eminently human, have moved among us freely and have shared and assisted in our pleasures and pursuits. They have made us feel that they belong to us and we are proud in the possession and their personalities are so vivid that many even of those who have never met them feel as though they knew them. The result was apparent when just a year ago that wonderful wave of sympathy swept over the country and India waited with Lord Curzon at his sick wife's door. It was not only for the great servant of the State that the heart of a nation beat. It was with the man and the woman that we sympathised in that time of infinite anxiety. It was with the man and the woman that we rejoiced when the anxiety was over.

When Lord and Lady Curzon leave us all of us will feel that we are losing two leaders of society who will be replaced with difficulty and many of us will feel that we are losing two personal friends who cannot be replaced at all. But they will not pass wholly out of our lives. Lord Curzon's light is not of the sort that can be hid under a bushel. His is not a nature which will be content to repose upon a past, however splendid. He will return to England with that added knowledge of affairs and maturity of judgment which cannot but result from having for six long years and more confronted new conditions and problems of unexampled magnitude, and we shall follow his future career with the keenest and most lively interest. Precisely what course that career will take, it is impossible for us to foresee. But we are sure that he will be conspicuous in the front rank, especially when fighting is to be done, and we hope that he may attain his heart's desire whatever that may be. But whatever may be his future in England, his past in India is secure. "Not Jove himself over the past hath power, but what has been has been and I have had my hour." His work in India is done and awaits judgment. And of one thing I am certain that before a very few years are over England will realise, as India is now realising, that when Lord Curzon steps upon the vessel which is to bear him from her shores, this country will have lost her greatest Viceroy since Dalhousie. Ladies and gentlemen, I call upon you to drink the health of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon, to bid them bon-voyage and to wish them all happiness, good health and good fortune, and that they may long live to enjoy it.

Replying to the toast of the health which was honoured with cheers, Lord Curzon made a speech full of humourous but at the some time feeling references to the social aspects of his life at Simla and to his own and Lady Curzon's regret at leaving it. He added that although in all farewells there is much sadness, memories are longer than regrets and in their memories would always stand out the recollection of this evening as a fitting climax to the seven years they had been associated with the place.

"Auld Lang Syne" was sung by all present at the close of the speech which was most cordially received.

Throughout, the arrangements were admirable, throughout, the decoration exceedingly effective and the dance one of the most successful ever held here.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL PRESERVATION.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

LORD CURZON'S LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

The following letter, dated Viceregal Lodge Simla October 4th, has been sent by his Excellency Lord Curzon in reply to an address presented to him by the President and Members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.—

"Gentlemen—Permit me to tender to you my sincere thanks for the testimony, as gratifying as it was unsolicited, which you have been good enoughto offer to the work of archæological preservation and repair throughout India that has occupied so much of my time and interest during the last seven years. The obligation is one that has always been recognized by civilized Governments, but for the proper discharge of which continued vigilance and enthusiam, on the part of those who are in authority are required on otherwise the task is neglected, subordinate officers plead want of time for attending to what is apt to be regarded as a work of supererogation rather than one of duty, and beautiful buildings fall into irreparable decay. The principal work of the past seven years has been to revive this spirit of enthusiasm and duty among officers of all classes, to provide, firstly, by legislation and secondly, by the strengthening of establishments and provision of funds for the proper supervision and discharge of archæological work and, thirdly, to take in hand without delay considerable group of archæological remains in India and to place them, with due regard to the canons of reverent and cautious restoration, on a proper state of repair. The time has fortunately been long enough to admit of these objects being very generally carried out. A visit to Agra, for instance, would be one of the most fascinating surprises to anyone who had not seen that place for ten years.

"In your own Presidency where the undertaking has received the powerful and energetic patronage of successive Governors and has been in the hands of a most competent expert in Mr. Cousens, similarly good work has been done at Ahmedabad, Bijapur and other places.

"What is now wanted is continuity of interest and expenditure. The building and monuments of a continent of the size of India cannot be overhauled in the space of a few years or kept in repair without a continuous outlay. In so far as the Government of India are responsible in both these respects, there will, I am confident, be no falling off. I firmly trust that a similar spirit will animate the local Governments whose responsibility is not less great and whose power of doing good is in some respects greater. I have often stated my opinion that in the range, the variety, the historical interest, and the artistic beauty of its ancient monuments, India stands first of all countries in the world. As time passes they will attract increasing crowds of visitors from abroad. It has been one of my ambitions, now I hope in course of realisation, that when these come they will think the Government of India is entitled to a similar place among the Governments for the manner in which it has interpreted its duties of conservation, custody and repair. I remain, gentleman,—Yours, very faithfully, CURZON."

MORE SWADESHI RIOTS.

MANY INJURED.

THE MAHRATTAS AND THE BOYCOTT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 9.

There was a Swadeshi riot in the Sobha Bazaar, Upper Chitpore Road, on Saturday, owing to a Bengali cloth dealer having sold Manchester cloth describing it as Indian. There was a pitched battle with lathis and several heads were broken. The police refrained from interference as it was a fight between Bengalis and only Bengali heads were broken. The following day the offending cloth dealer paid a fine of Rs 30 and promised never to sell Manchester goods again and made a bonfire of the remaining Manchester cloth he had.

The "Englishman" states that the Government of Bengal has called on the heads of Colleges and schools to expel students concerned in the Harrison Road riot.

POONA, OCT. 9.

The Dussera festivities in the city of Poona were associated with boycotting in connection with the Swadeshi movement Mr. Tilak and Professor Paranjpe led the procession of followers robed exclusively in orthodox Indian dress at three in the afternoon. Mr. Stewart, Inspector-General of Police and Mr. Vincent, Assistant to the Inspector-General, drove in a motor car to Lukdipod bridge and awaited the arrival of the procession, but no demonstration having occurred, they left soon after at seven. The processionists made a great bon fire of all European materials including cloths, shirts, collars, etc. and then Mr Tilak delivered a spirited address in Mahratti to thousands of these processionists urging a determined attitude in favour of the Swadeshi movement. This occurred in the Haveli taluka a few miles beyond the city jurisdiction.

E. I. RAILWAY GUARDS' STRIKE ENDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT 9.

A satisfactory settlement having been come to, the guards' strike has ended. The dismissed guard, Ingleton, will, it is said, be reinstated, and then the other grievances will be considered departmentally. The settlement, it is said, was hastened by the strong protests of the engine drivers who declined to go out with trains in charge of inexperienced and incompetent men.

THE MAILS.

The Persia left Suez at midnight on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at daylight on Tuesday, 17th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s, s. s. Yarra left Suez for Bombay, on the 8th instant, at 10 p.m. and may, therefore, arrive here on the 18th instant.

MILL LABOUR RIOTS.

POLICE ASSAULTED.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE.

SUNDAY evening proved important in the annals of the agitation which is afoot to stir up the cotton mill-hands in Bombay to demand shorter hours of work. In several mills disturbances took place, but enquiries show that the rioting was confined almost exclusively to an organized band who made sufficient disturbance to cause the closing down of the mills visited. As far as can be ascertained the first disturbance was at the Tricumdas's Mill, thence it moved to the Phœnix Mill and finally the rioters, when driven away, visited the Imperial Mill of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., where as a demonstration against the use of electric light, the windows were stoned. One of the most interesting points to note is that all the workmen in the Mills where the rioting took place, with very few exceptions, were at work this morning. At the Imperial Mill fifteen men in five departments were absent, a record for even quiet times, while absentees were almost equally few in other cases. The most serious event of the evening was undoubtedly the stoning of the Police Official, Superintendent Walton of E. Division. The rioters were composed of hands from the Jamshed, Victory, (Old Star of India) the Old Sun Mill and a number of operatives from the Crescent Currimbhoy and Presidency Mills. Although at the Naranyen Dwarkadas and Tricumdas Mills the strikers were comparatively easily moved, at the Phœnix Mill their attitude was so threatening that it was deemed necessary to show that fire arms were present and a revolver was fired into the air. Opportunity was taken of the lull that followed to enter the Chowki at the gate to switch over the telephone to get connection with the police, a reinforcement of which arrived soon after.

The men in the mill still express their willingness to work with electric light, but point out that they are in serious danger from the mob in going to work for the present under the old conditions and accordingly arrangements have been made for working shorter hours for the present. A few persons were slightly injured by the throwing of stones. Eleven arrests were made and the men appeared before Mr. Chunilal at the Mazagon Police Court to-day.

It is reported that several other mills refuse to be intimidated and intend working with electric light to-night.

THE RIOT AT THE PHŒNIX MILL.

The agents of the Phœnix mill, on Friday last, through the Manager and departmental heads sent for their jobbers and principal men, to ascertain from them whether the hands were willing to work by electric light up till 8 o'clock as usual or not. It was distinctly explained to them that if they objected, the agents were willing to discontinue the working by the electric light. They said in reply that as regards the hands in the Phœnix Mill, they did not wish to discontinue the eletric light, but would give the Company timely information a day in advance if any change took place in the present opinion of the the operatives. Saturday was the Dussera festival and all the Mills were closed. On Sunday morning, the Mills began to work and the Manager knew of no discontent or ill-feeling amongst the operatives and began working with electric light at 6 p.m. intending to continue till 8 o'clock as usual. At about 6-15 p.m. a mob arrived with sticks and stones surrounded the Mill premises and commenced throwing stones and whistling and howling, with a view to compel the men, against their will to stop working by electric light and to intimidate them by threats and violence. It so happened that a European Police Officer was at the Tricumdas's Mills, having been sent for in reference to demonstrations there from neighbouring Mill hands. When it was seen that mob remained at the Mills howling etc., the Manager telephoned to the Tricumdas's Mills to inform the officer there and bid him go to the scene. The officer immediately went in the Tricumdas's Mill motor-car, but was hit by stones while on the way. On arrival he advised the Manager to stop the Mill at once, and this was done the men being dismissed. On dismissal, however they were at once assaulted by the mob outside. The Police Officer caught a few of the ringleaders and took them to the time-keeper's office just near the Mill gate. This excited the mob and they swarmed into the Mill compound and smashed everything in the time-keeper's office, at the same time destroying the papers and Mill records lying there. As the action of the agents in working the electric light was with the full approbation of their own Mill hands who wished to earn more wages, they refused to give way to intimidation unless their own hands wished to discontinue working by electric light.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES LAST NIGHT.

Further disturbances took place last evening when a much larger body of men banded together to prevent working in the mills lit by electric light. Threats to wreck the machinery, if the work were continued, were to be heard on all sides and as a result several mills ceased working. Of the eight mills owned by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co, two, Leopold and Connaught, have no electric installation, while that of the Howard and Bullough Mill dates only from Sunday. The Apollo Mill has an electric installation, but is not working on account of a break down in the driving machinery, leaving only the Imperial, James Greaves, New Empress and Old Empress Mills to be considered. Of these the first two ceased working at an early hour after the disturbances on Sunday and the two Empress Mills worked last night until a quarter to eight when they were closed, not at the desire of the workmen, but to prevent any disturbance in the neighbourhood caused by the unruly rabble which swarmed over the greater part of the mill district.

The mob is estimated at over ten thousand, many, it is thought, totally being unconnected with the mill industry. The temper of the crowd rendered it dangerous to enter the district and up to a late hour little or no authentic information was available, but it is stated that several mills were severely jeopardised. It has been pointed out by a Police official visited by one of the agents that the immediate visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay is giving the authorities quite enough to do and it would be difficult to undertake the settlement of the mill question. Despite the enormous amount of extra work entailed, however, an exceedingly strong force of Police is posted to the mill district to endeavour to ensure order and to prevent damage being done to the mills.

Careful enquiries show that a very large number of the rioters come from mills where there is no electric light and who are consequently not affected personally in the hours question at all.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

The following eleven men were placed yesterday afternoon before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, charged with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of using violence or force:—Narayen Mahadu, a mill-hand employed at the New Sun Mill; Ramchander Babaji, of the Currimbhoy Mill; Vithal Gopal of the Jamshed Mill; Visram Babaji, of the Woollen Mill; Hari Bhawoo, of the Tricumdas Mills; Ganoo Nana, of the Victoria Mill; Tatya Dhondia Soma, Lurka Babaji and Luxman Dhondu of the Tricumdas Mill; Shridhan Balloo, and Babu Luxman of the Sun Mill.

Mr. Ashbury, pleader, appeared for accused No. 4, the remainder being undefended.

Mr. G. Walton, Superintendent of Police, the first witness examined said that on Sunday evening, on information received from the Mill Manager of the Tricumdas Mills, he went there and remained till 6-15 p.m. when the Crescent Mills labourers had left. He then went in company with a mill clerk in the direction of the Phœnix mill and while going along he observed about three thousand mill hands throwing stones at the Phœnix mill. He entered the Mill compound when he was struck by stones thrown by the crowd and in consequence he asked the manager of that mill to extinguish the mill lights and close the [illegible]. The mill hands of the Phœnix mill [illegible] out and the lamps extinguished. Ten or [illegible] crowd who were pelting stones were arrested, but were rescued by the crowd. A little later some of the crowd broke the furniture, doors, glasses &c., with sticks and thereupon destroyed some of the mill records. The crowd got furious and witness and his men had to get away. No access was allowed even to the telephone office. One of the foremen of the Phœnix mill Limjibhai Fakirji was running to his house in the compound when the mob followed him and after breaking the doors and windows shouted "Bring out the Sahib" (meaning witness). They were informed that witness was not there and they went out. The accused in Court were arrested subsequently—some in the mill compound and others on the road. Witness identified five of the accused as having seen them throwing stones at him and other people, as also at the mill. Witness was injured about the arm, leg and back.

Limjibhai Fakirjee, a foreman in the Phœnix mill said he lived in the compound of the mill. At about 6 p.m., on Sunday a crowd of mill hands gathered at the gates of the mill and began pelting stones at the building. When Mr. Walton came by the manager's orders the mill was closed and witness caused the lights to be extinguished. The mob broke the windows and doors of the time-keeper's office and having effected an entrance destroyed all the papers there. Mr. Walton and witnes were pelted with stones. Witness ran into his bungalow which they also broke into and after hitting him on the head demanded to see Mr. Walton. On being told that he was not there the mob left. Witness identified one of the accused as having assaulted a mill sepoy. None of the accused were employed in his mill and they had no business to be there. Some other persons were arrested before the accused, but they were rescued by the mob.

Mr. Sloane, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, who was present in Court, at this stage remarked that he would like the case to be finished as soon as possible as the feeling that existed at present was intense and that an early disposal of the case would tend to reduce the tension at present prevailing among those concerned.

The further hearing of the case stands adjourned till to-day. The accused were allowed to be liberated on bail on a personal security of Rs. 300 each, but none of them having been able to furnish the amount they were retained in custody.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of "Mill Operatives" in your issue of 3rd instant did not seem to me to call for a reply, but I am advised to answer it. One can hardly take the writer seriously to be what he describes himself: the persistant parrot cry of "15 or 16 hours" betrays him. If he were really a mill hand, he would not conscientiously speak of "15 hours" when he could not have done more than 10 or 11 hours work at most in a mill working overtime. Where, by the by, has Mr. Talcherkar stated or, where have I given out, that working for 15 or 16 hours at a stretch is good for human beings or, for the matter of that, draught bullocks or horses? Your correspondent has read Mr. Talcherkar's letter to little purpose. He may be sure that when the proper occasion comes, mill officers, of whatever race, will honestly bear testimony to the fact that no mill operative can, or as a matter fact does, work for anything approaching parrot-cry hours. Why is your correspondent so rough on us? Believe me, we shall fully share with him and the great army of mill workers, in the joys of the millennium. As regards the second question, your correspondent is singularly out of touch with his own class of workers. The name of the mill he desires to know is the "Rohamani Mill:" he could learn a deal on the subject if he took the trouble of consulting the newspaper files.—Yours, &c.

MAHADEO S. TAVDE.

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR BOMBAY.

The following letter, which appeared in the columns of the "Bombay Gazette" in July 1888 will be read with interest to-day:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that you have been giving some attention lately to the question of the regulation of the hours of labour in the Bombay Mills. I should like to know whether the discussion is due to any recent attempt on the part of the millowners to aggravate the sufferings of their employees, or whether it is the work of the unselfish Lancashire people, who have succeeded in clothing the poor of this land with the finer fabrics of the Manchester looms by the abolition of the import duties, thus depriving the Indian finances of nearly a million of revenue, but for the loss of which the Income tax would not have been reimposed! Whatever it be, I advise "bona fide" correspondents not to rush into print before well understanding what they are writing. It is idle to compare the mill labour of England with that of India.

The English labourer is intelligent, hard working and energetic and can do thrice the work of the Bombay Mill hand in a given time. The case of the local operative is quite different. Any person with a slight knowledge of the country labourer may have observed his sluggish, easy, and apathetic temperament. He has no idea of continuous work, and he will spend three days on a work which would be done by an English labourer in one. I could do no better than quote the words of an English Superintendent in his report of the Mysore Gold Mining Company for the last year. He thus speaks of the value of native labour and its inherent defect.—"The slow progress hitherto has been altogether due to the character and inferior quality of the labour obtainable. The country people here seem to have had such an easy life for perhaps many ages that it is extremely difficult to get any idea of continuous labour into their heads." And further on he observes: "Never having been trained to continuous labour, they cannot be easily got into it now." and "up to the present we have had mainly the unreliable native force to operate with, which has been to me extremely disappointing and disagreeable." It is impossible to get people to work with vigour here. Give them twelve or ten hours, they will work all the same. The best and only remedy resorted to for such a state of matters is to employ three here, as is the case in Indian mills, for the work of one in England as was proved to demonstration before the last Factory Commission.

It is idle to say that the mill operative is overworked. It is impossible this should be the case, if you keep in mind the leisurely manner of their work, combined with the "bahli" or substitute system which so largely prevails among the mill operatives. As a general rule, the operative is very irregular in attendance leaving his work to a substitute four or five times in a month. Give him extra holidays and decrease the working hours as you may, he will have his own way all the same. As to the physique of the operative, it was attested by many independent witnesses before the last Factory Commission that he is stronger, heathier, better clothed and better fed than any other class of labourers in Bombay. I hope the Government of India will not listen to one-sided statements, but will ask for facts and figures openly before unnecessarily hampering the only thriving industry of India,—Yours &c.,

VERITAS.

THE MATHERAN MUNICIPALITY.

THE following further Government Resolution has been issued regarding the constitution of a permanent Municipality at Matheran.

Resolution—The following additional properties, as well as all dead-stock belonging to the hospital and Station Fund and the hospital equipment, should be transferred to the Municipality of Matheran:—(a) The Maratha Hamal Wada. (b) Pony stables. (c) Sweepers' quarters. (d) Station Fund chawls. (e) Cow sheds. (f) School Masters' quarters.

The Municipality should be asked to pay to Government nominal ground-rent at the rate of Re. 1 per annum for each of the properties (a) to (e). The rent of the pony stables should be paid to the Municipality.

The cost of the maintenance of Charlotte Lake and other tanks and springs within the Municipal district, which is estimated at Rs. 550 per annum, should be recovered from the Municipality.

The Superintendent's bungalow and office, with subsidiary buildings, should be retained by Government.

The cash balance of the Station Fund, amounting to Rs. 14,558-1-5, and the invested balance, Rs. 29,000, should be transferred to the Municipality subject to the payment of Rs. 29,350 to the Public Works Department for the cost on the improvement to Charlotte Lake and of the new Dhobi drying ground below the Lake and the proposed new quarters for the Superintendent's office establishment and to the repayment of Rs. 5,000 advanced by Government.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

New Zealanders' Success.

OTHER RUGBY NOTES.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

THE New Zealanders won the second match of their tour, Cornwall being defeated by 41 points to 0 so that in two successive matches against strong county sides the visitors have scored 96 points to 4. Both victories were won without the New Zealanders being fully extended, and without their lines being crossed. The Cornishmen offered almost as feeble a resistance as the Devon men, and once more the victory was due to the individual speed and cleverness of the New Zealand backs, the superiority, particularly in scrummaging, of the visiting forwards, and the moral and material effect of the winger's ways upon the opposing halves. The visitors are, of course, an "International" team on tour, and thus possess the advantage denied to most International teams, of playing as regularly together as a club team. They are clearly too strong at least, at this early period of the season, for our county sides, who are merely scratch teams. Moreover, our players are not yet in form it takes some time for all players, however good, to get themselves into condition and into the way of the game. Even when allowance is made for this rustiness, there is no escaping the fact that only an exceptionally good county side can hope to hold their own with the New Zealanders. Our best club sides—Swansea, Devonport Albion, Cardiff, and the Universities—are more likely to do so than the average county side until, at any rate, the season is more advanced. It is now clear that the matches with Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England will be literally of international interest and importance. It will assuredly be necessary for the members of each of the national fifteens to make themselves familiar with the methods of the New Zealanders. To enter the field in ignorance of their style of play would be to court disaster. They are a great side, worthy foemen in every sense, and what they may lack in finesse, compared with a Welsh team, they make up for by dash, pace, stamina, and individual skill. The outsides particularly distinguished themselves yesterday, and behind winning forwards, all the men are such strong and clever runners that big scoring is inevitable. Yesterday the New Zealanders scored 11 tries—4 in the first half and 7 in the second—so that in their two games they have scored 23 tries, a wonderful record, and a most convincing proof of their ability to score heavily in a winning game. Their defence is, as yet, practically an unknown quantity. R. Hobbs, who last played for Blackheath in 1902-03 and got his cap against Wales in that season, is now home again, and will probably play regularly for the club. Of those who figured in the practice games Carl was the most promising three-quarter. He will probably be tried in the earlier games.

Present appearances point to Devonport Albion being this season, as last, the strongest or, at least, the most successful of English clubs. To date the Albion have played three matches, and have won them all, while their point record is 78 to 0. Apart from their performances, the Albion are particularly fortunate this season in the number of fine players in all positions whose services are available. As full backs, the Albion have Irvin and Lillicrap, who last season played for Plymouth. The latter will probably be the regular back, for Irvin has, of late, been playing wing three-quarter, and has done so well in his new position that he may now be regarded as merely an emergency full back. In addition to Irvin, the available three-quarters include Vivyan, Dean, Hoskings, and Lieutenants Moir and Gibbs, while the halves include Jago, Summers, Bateman, and Beaton. There is also every prospect of S. Hurrell again playing, so that the Albion have more fine back players available than any other club. Though Powell and Coles have retired, the Albion have many excellent forwards, and all last season's men, with the exception of the two just named, will play regularly. In addition, Lieutenant Campbell, who played for Plymouth last season, and Lieutenant Patterson (United Services) will be available, while G. Williams is expected to reappear, as he has quite recovered from the injury which kept him out of the field. Everything thus points to the Albion having a very successful season. It may be added that the Albion have been beaten by only two English clubs in the past two seasons, Torquay Athletic and Oxford University being the successful sides. It is unfortunate that the Albion cannot secure fixtures with Blakheath and Richmond. The only London clubs to be met are Rosslyn Park and Old Merchant Taylors at Devonport, and London Welsh at Queen's Club.

London Scottish, though boasting an excellent pack and some clever halves in 1904-5, were so weak as a rule at three-quarters that they had a very moderate season. The forwards had to take the whole burden of most of the matches on themselves and the halves were afraid to give their three-quarters the ball. Though achieving some notable successes, the Scottish frequently lost matches of which they had the better through the weakness of their third line. This season may see some improvement, but present appearances do not point to the Scottish being specially strong simply because last season's weakness at three-quarters will probably again be in evidence. At back J. G. Gibson will again be available, while D. G. Schulze, who played such a good game against England at Richmond last season will probably appear at three-quarters, when he plays. The other threes available include P. Turnbull, W. Doulton, A. L. Purvis, and M. Walters. The last is a Murchiston boy. At half the cotish will again be strong, for the players available include A. L. Wade, L. Greig (captain last season of the Glasgow Academicals), J. R. Izat, and perhaps J. W. Arthur (Glasgow University). Arthur is a son of the old Scottish International who played half in the first game with England. The forwards include J. C. Geddes (captain), H. Munro (vice-captain), J. Ross, J. D. Balsillie, G. H. Cook (Murchiston), A. M. Robertson, J. C. Anderson, and others. The Scottish should have a fairly successful season, but, as already stated, there is little prospect of their being specially strong except when their University colleagues are available. When this happens they will be the strongest side in London with the aid of the two Macleods, Burt-Marshall, Lyle, Munro, Alexander, Menteith, and others.

It is always difficult to form a just estimate of the probable strength of the University fifteens until the term begins. Indeed, one might go further, and say that until the first three or four matches have been played all estimates of the probable "playing" strength, as distinct from the "paper" strength of the two fifteens, must necessarily be somewhat speculative. This being so, all that can be safely said in the meantime is that Cambridge appear to be assured of the better supply of fresher" talent, and ought, for that reason, if for no other, to put in the field the stronger side. On paper, at least, the Light Blues' prospects are particularly bright, for they will have a back division ready-made to hand, provided always certain "Freshmen" maintain their school form when they enter the more trying arena of senior football, while many of last year's pack will be available. Moreover, several good forwards are coming up. It will be matter for surprise, therefore, if L. M. Macleod does not have a very fine fifteen at his command. Of last season's backs L. M. Macleod, Hearson, Scoular, Joannides, and possibly H. Mainprice will again be available. Mainprice, it is true, will only be in residence, if at all, until Christmas, while it is doubtful whether his injured shoulder will permit him to play at all. Provided a good partner can be found for Joannides at half, Cambridge ought to be very strong both individually and as a combination behind. Indeed, the third line promises to be the strongest either University has possessed for many seasons. The threes available are L. M. Macleod, F. P. Hearson, and F. G. Scoular (seniors) and K. G. Macleod, (Fettes) Barth Marshal (Fettes), and Hoskyn (Leys), all of whom are freshers. K. G. Macleod is regarded by many good judges as the best centre three-quarter

seen in a school side, while his play for the Fettesian-Lorettonians against Leicester and Richmond left such an excellent impression that the critics were unanimous in predicting a great future for him. It remains to be seen whether he fulfils the promise of his school days, but to judge from his few appearances in senior football, he ought to develop into the greatest centre three of the day. Burt Marshall, his wing in the Fettes third line, will probably occupy the same place in the Cambridge third line, so that combination is assured. As L. M. Macleod is familiar with his brother's play, and the pair combine splendidly, the Cambridge three-quarter line, with Hearson on L. M, Macleod's wing ought to be the best line in the south, if not in the four countries. Hoskyn will be a splendid reserve, for he is a very fine wing three, and in an ordinary year would be assured of his Blue. Scoular will probably be tried at full back. Of last year's forwards several will be available. Monteith, Hodges, Forman and Harris are the Old Blues to be in residence, while in addition there are three seniors McCosh, Currie and Evans. The most promising fresher forward is Alexander last year's Murchiston captain. Alexander was the best school forward in Scotland last year and is certain to get his Blue and perhaps his international cap. Cambridge should thus have a very strong side. The Oxford prospects are hardly so bright and Munro will have more trouble in selecting his side than Macleod. Of last season's Blues Cheyne (full back) Raphael (three quarter) Stoop (half) and Cartwright Bussell, and Kennedy have all gone down. Nine old Blues are expected to be in residence, while there are several good seniors. These include Gardiner, Church, and White (forwards) Fanshawe (a promising full back), Steele and Jackson (half-backs) and Packer (three-quarter). There are also several Welsh threes of promise. Of these Davies is perhaps the best. Roberts (Rugby) is the most promising forward amongst the prospective freshers. On the whole though Oxford have not the same assurance of a strong side particularly of a good third line as Cambridge Munro ought to have a good fifteen under his command. The old Blues in residence are Wood Nesbitt and Lyle (three-quarters) Munro (half) and Cozens-Hardy Hosken, Wilkinson and Morris (forwards).

Yorkshire the Champion County, finished up the cricket season by defeating the team representing the Rest of England by 65 runs. When play was continued to-day the Rest required 252 runs to win. The weather was fine, and there was a fair number of spectators present when Wright and Hayward opened the innings shortly afternoon. Hirst and Ringrose were the bowlers. The light was none too good, but the wicket had dried considerably. Hayward scored the first half-dozen runs, but Wright was not long in getting to work, as after this he scored 18 runs by means of several fine drives without his partner moving. Both bowlers continued to be freely punished, and at 38 Rhodes relieved Ringrose, a change that soon met with success, as in the new bowler's third over, Hayward was stumped. Hayes then joined Wright, who cut Hirst for a couple of 4's, the first of which brought the half-century up as the result of just over forty minutes play. The Derbyshire amateur continued to do most of the scoring, and although Haigh was substituted for Hirst at 60, he reached his 50 out of 74 in an hour and five minutes. Hayes was much quieter than usual, being at the wicket half an hour before reaching double figures. Wright came in for some applause by driving Rhodes to the on for 5, but after contributing 4 more runs he was easily caught at mid-on. Wright hit one 5 and seven 4's. Tyldesley joined Hayes, and another useful little stand was made. The century was sent up after the innings had lasted an hour and a half. At 105 a double change in the bowling was made, Hirst resuming at the pavilion end in place of Myers, and Rhodes going on for Haigh. The change at once broke up the partnership, Hayes, when only 3 runs short of his 2,000 runs for the season, drove a full toss back to the bowler. Quaife followed but only 7 runs had been added when Tyldesley played a ball from Rhodes on to his wicket. At this point with four wickets down for 113 the luncheon interval was taken. When the game was continued Hirst and Rhodes shared the bowling. The batsmen with the exception of Quaife failed completely to deal with the bowling. Six wickets fell after lunch for 53 runs, the innings closing for 166. Rhodes took five wickets for 59 runs and Hirst four for 55.

In shooting circles there has been much discussion recently as to the most difficult kind of shooting, or, in other words, as to the game-bird that gives the most difficult shot, during a day's sport. Out of a dozen of the finest game shots, three-fourths voted for the pheasant in certain circumstances as by far the oftenest missed by crack shooters. That verdict, however, has, by no means, been universally approved by shooters generally, for the contention is that the pheasant that is so difficult to bag must be sailing with the wind from a high wood to a low one over a valley, and so sailing in a flight which is at once a curling and dropping one. It is maintained that to make the requisite allowance in front for speed of flight and at the same time the allowance below for the drop and the curl taxes the skill and judgment of the most practised and accurate shots as no other shooting can do. Such shots in succession were never seen a few years ago, but the endeavour of recent years has been to send pheasants over the guns as high in the air as possible, so as to make the shooting difficult, and nowadays this is best accomplished by placing the stands for the gunners in a valley between two coverts. As a rule, one, of these coverts is lower than the other; and from that comes the dropping flight over the valley from the higher, to the lower wood, which the fashionable covert-shots consider to be so very difficult. The natural tendency of a pheasant flying out of covert is to rise higher as it flies. It is a rising bird until it rises into a very "tall" pheasant, but that is not until it has got well on its course over the guns.

Those who have had a great amount of pheasant-shooting during the last twenty years have accustomed themselves in shooting to allow for this rising flight by invariably firing well ahead as well as slightly above the flying bird, and when the condition as to rise is suddenly changed into that of a fast drop they are likely on the spur of the moment to forget that the pheasant is not a rising but a dropping bird, and by making no allowance for drop, succeed only in sending their shot-charge into the vacant space above the bird. We do not get this explanation from the crack shot themselves, but it is the only rational one to account for their oftenest missing a droping pheasant, which as we have explained, is more frequent in shooting nowadays than a dropping grouse or patridge. The shoot in itself is not a a very difficult one; it is so diffiult to the crack game shot only because his whole practice in shooting has been at rising and not at falling birds. A dropping grouse or partridge if met in shooting, would be still more difficult to hit and easier to miss than a dropping pheasant. It is much easier to hit any flying object on the rise than on the fall because the fall is so much quicker than the rise and requires much more allowance below accordingly. This is exemplified by shooting at a pebble thrown in the air it is easily hit with shot just as the rise is ending, before the fall begins. To hit it when falling or dropping is doubly difficult because like the pheasant it is travelling downwards more quickly than it seems.

One Sunday morning, during the Torrey-Alexander mission, a stout woman, with a large hymn-book under her arm, got into a crowded omnibus in the Strand. She took a severe view of her fellow-travellers, finally fixing her eye on a lady opposite who held a small parcel in her hand. I consider," she said at last, "that people ought to go to a place of worship on Sunday, and not go about carrying parcels." "It is the church cat's dinner," came the calm reply, and the omnibus was convulsed.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THREAT OF AN AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMER FLEET.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRY.

Melbourne, September 20th.—Mr. Scott, Secretary to the Postal Department, gave evidence to-day before the Select Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to enquire into the carriage of mails, passengers, and cargo between the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom. He said that, in his opinion, the competition was very much restricted, and that recent experiences appeared to show that the post office was at the mercy of one company. There had been a similar difficulty between the A.U.S.N. Company and the Queensland Government, and that the Company only came to terms after the Government placed two orders for the construction of vessels on which it was intended to carry the mails.

A SHIPPING RING.

The Chairman: Do you think the Postal Department is getting full value for the amount of the subsidies now paid?

Witness: I would not like to express an opinion. (Laughter.)

Witness further said that a mail contract could not exist without a subvention. He would object to the Postal Department running its own steamers because he knew nothing about conducting a shipping business. (Laughter.)

Mr. McDonald: If the Commonwealth Government had taken the same stand as the Queensland Government did regarding the A. U. S. N. Company, would it not have been possible to secure a better service?—I don't think so. It is a very much smaller thing to construct two vessels to run between Sydeny and Queensland than to construct a fleet to run between Australia and Naples.

But the principle is the same?—Yes, but the Queensland Government had only the A. U. S. N. Company to deal with here. Had the Commonwealth tried to do the same thing they would have had to compete against the shipping ring.

The Chairman: Do you know that, in connection with the trade between here and England, the rates are regulated by a shipping conference?—I can't say that I am aware of it, but that is my impression.

A SERVICE BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO.

At Thursday's sitting evidence was given by Mr. Harold Sleigh, shipping agent, who said he had considered the question of tendering for the English mail service, and saw the Secretary to the Postmaster-General regarding a service between Australia and Colombo, with transhipment at the latter place to another line of steamers. The policy of the British Government was to limit subsidies to the carriage of mail matter. Australian shipping companies provided vessels equal to any in other parts of the world.

The Chairman: Why do those Australian companies not join together to run a line between here and England?—I take it that it would be difficult to bring about unanimity.

In answer to further questions, witness said that he was in favour of an Australian line of steamers so that the

MONEY SPENT ON THE SUBSIDY

could be spent in the Commonwealth. The freight between New York and Australia was 15s. per ton, and that between England and Australia was 30s. per ton. The freight between London and Fremantle was higher than that between London and the Eastern ports of Australia. The reason was that the vessels loaded for Fremantle had to come to the Eastern States to get a return cargo. He thought that eight vessels suitable for a fortnightly English mail service could be constructed at from £150,000 to £175,000 each. To build one of the R.M.S. Macedonia type would cost £200,000. Each round trip witness estimated would cost £22,000.

To Mr. Sydney Smith: Witness would not have such elaborate passenger fittings as those on board the "Macedonia." He would prefer to have less luxuries and reduce the fares. He thought there was a rebate system in operation in connection with the Australian vessels. He did not think an Australian company could run the English mail service at a less cost than the subsidy—£120,000 a year—now paid to the Orient Co.

To Mr. Gibb: The capital necessary to establish an Australian line of steamers would be £1,600,000. He did not think there would be any difficulty in raising the money.

The Committee adjourned to the following Thursday.

THE ORIENT MAIL CONTRACT.

Melbourne, September 24th.—The Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) states that a motion for the acceptance of the agreement with the Orient Company for the carriage of mails will not be moved next week, as the Federal Ministry has not yet dealt with the request of the Queensland Government to pay portion of the extra subsidy required to ensure the vessels calling at Brisbane.

CRITICAL LABOUR MEMBERS.

Melbourne, September 19th.—In the House of Representatives this afternoon, Mr. Hutchinson (S.A.) called the attention of the Prime Minister to a speech made recently by the Governor of South Australia in Adelaide, and reported. His Excellency had said:—"The only blot on their prosperity was the way in which they ran for a certain period of the year, mail steamers flying by this State which had to be content with getting mails and cargoes secondhand from another State. He took a great interest in everything which concerned South Australia and while he could not take a prominent part officially because the necessary action was not in the hands of the State Government, he did what he could to maintain the rights of South Australia in the matter, and to remove the great injustice done to this State. When he spoke to one in the highest authority in the Commonwealth he was met with the answer that no public representation had been made by the people here on the subject. This loss of the mail steamers must not occur again for if it did it would be franght with the most serious consequences." He asked if it was true that no representations had been officially made to the Commonwealth before the contract with the Orient Company was made? He asked the Prime Minister if it was not time that the Governor of South Australia was asked to remember his proper position, and mind the business only which he was sent to South Australia to transact, and not make public statements which were not strictly accurate, and were certainly unwarrantable and intolerable.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) said his attention had been called to the speech referred to incidentally by one who was present and that gentleman had said that the report of the speech did not give the same impression as the speech did on those who heard it. The Governor complained that the interest of the people of South Australia were not consulted by the late Government in making the contract, and his remarks were made to commercial travellers interested in commercial matters in connection with their occupation.

Mr. Batchelor (S.A.) asked if the statement that no public representation of the people of South Australia had been made to the Commonwealth Government as the Governor had said he had been told was correct?

The Prime Minister was unable to answer the question definitely.

Wang Tasieh, Councillor of the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed by the Chinese Government to succeed the present Minister in London, Chang Ta-jen, Tang Shao-yi, the Special Commissioner who proceeded last winter to Calcutta to negotiate with the Indian Government on Tiberan affairs, had been selected for the post of Minister to the Court of St. James's; but it is understood that ill-health has compelled him to renounce the appointment and return to China.

Advice to Mothers—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon Sir P. M. Mehta presiding.

MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE ROYAL VISIT.

Consideration was given to a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding, for information, copy as follows, of Government Resolution, General Department, dated the 15th ultimo:—

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 31st August 1905:—I have the honour to report for the information of Government that at their meeting held on Monday, 28th instant the Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,00,000 to the Royal Visit Fund of which Rs. 2,50,000 is to form a contribution from the Municipality to the Museum proposed to be erected on the Crescent site and Rs. 50,000 are to be devoted to the General Fund for the illumination and decoration of the principal streets and public buildings of the City. This latter grant requires the sanction of Government under section 63 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act: I have the honour accordingly to request that sanction may kindly be accorded. Resolution.—The proposed contribution by the Municipal Corporation of a sum of Rs. 50,000 is sanctioned.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded by Dr. Sukhia, it was resolved to record papers in this matter.

ENABLING MEMBERS TO HEAR THE SPEAKERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie, in accordance with notice given, moved that a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., and Mr. R. J. Kent, be appointed to report whether acoustic properties of the Corporation Hall could be improved or the seating arrangements altered so as to enable all members to hear the remarks of speakers. The Committee should also report the approximate cost of any proposal.

Dr. K. E Dadachanji seconded the proposal.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that the proposed change to enable members to hear different speakers was tried some years ago but was found futile. Formerly Mr. Achworth, late Municipal Commissioner had the seats for the members arranged as they are in the House of Commons. But against that arrangement there was raised a regular storm as it was found very inconvenient, and ultimately Mr. Achworth had to withdraw that arrangement. The speaker suggested three names of old members of the Corporation to be added to the Committee proposed by Lieut-Col. Collie but the latter having refused to allow the names to be added to the Committee, Mr. Wacha moved an amendment that names of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Balchandra Krishna and the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, be added to the proposed Committee.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit seconded the amendment.

Mr. W. D. Shepherd, Municipal Commissioner, said in a humorous strain, that the members of the Corporation who could not hear the speakers could be divided into three classes. The first of these being those members, whom they could not help hearing, secondly, the members who could hear if they wanted to and thirdly, those who could not hear even if they wanted to. (Laughter.) For all of these kinds of members, he did not see that the prrposed new arrangement could be found to answer satisfactorily. If there were speakers who could not really be audible to the members, they should first go to some school of oratory. (Laughter)

Mr. Wacha's amendment being put to vote, was declared carried.

After transacting some other business, the meeting adjourned till Thursday next.

THE RAILWAY GAMBLING CASE.

HIGH COURT GRANTS BAIL.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday afternoon, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. M. R. Jardines instructed by Mr. Frank Oliviera, applied for admission in revision, on behalf of Shaikh Imam Makdum, Ahmed Mahomed, Sorab Shapur Irani, Abu Suleman, and about twelve others, who had been convicted on the 5th instant, by Mr. Krishnaji W. Joshi, First Class Magistrate of the Mawal Taluka, Poona, of gambling in a public place, to wit, in a Second Class Race Special, which was on its journey from Poona to Bombay, on 2nd September. The five principal participators in the game of "Crown, Diamond and Anchor," were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each; others were fined from Rs. 40 to 50; while some were discharged. Counsel also applied for bail on behalf of those who had been sentenced to imprisonment, and for a special order on the Chief Jailor at Poona by telegram to release the accused on bail. The grounds filed in support of the revision were:—(1) That the convictions were bad in law; (2) Section 12 of the Bombay Gambling Act was not applicable to the facts of the case; (3) A Railway carriage was not a public place within the meaning of the section, nor was it so in regard to the carriage attached to the Poona Race Express, which admitted no passengers between Bombay and Poona on its journeys; (4) The Act did not apply to the place where the accused were arrested; (5) To the case of Langreish vs Archer, 10 Q B D., 44, the Magistrate did not give sufficient importance as regarded the actual finding in it but he went more upon the other "dicta" contained in it; (6). In construing the word "place," where it occurs in the Section in the phrase "public street, place or thoroughfare," otherwise than in the sense analogous to "Street" and "throughfare," the Magistrate had erred.

The Judge admitted the cases in revision, and ordered the accused who had been sentenced to imprisonment, to be released on their personal recognisance of Rs. 100 each, and one surety for the like amount. An order by telegram was despatched on the Chief Jailor at Poona to liberate the accused under the above conditions.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 10 1905.

1 Arms and equipment are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 5 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2. Extract from Brigade Order dated 7th October 1905 is published for information:—

No. 1400.—Volunteers—Appointment.

No. 2543.—Lce.-Sergt. D. Chisholm, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is appointed officiating 1st Class Sergt Instructor to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles from the 2 in September 1905.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 10 1905.

The following members having joined have been taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted as under—

No. 1016 Gr. Herbert Harry Green No. 3 Sub-Division No. 1 Company.

No. 1017 Gr. Frederick Brougham No. 3 Sub-Division No. 1 Company,

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colabs, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri ...	0	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	2	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	0	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	6
Water Division ...	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown Hospitals ...	0	0	0
Total ...	2	1	77
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,649	230,151	
same date last year ...	13	15	125

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

H. M. S. HYACINTH vs. R. I. M. AND DOCKYARD.

On Saturday last, a whole day match was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between H. M. S. Hyacinth and the R. I. M. and Dockyard, the reasult being an easy victory for the Hyacinth by 176 runs. The Hyacinth batted first and compiled 310 for seven wickets at which stage the innings was declared closed. Lieuts. Wilson (82) and Golden (77 not out) and Captain Hon. H. Hood (75) were principal run-getters. Lieut. Wilson's score included 14 fours, 1 three, and 6 twos. Lieut. Goolden hit 11 fours, and 8 twos, Captain Hood 7 fours, 2 threes, and 9 twos.

The R.I.M. and Docky ard were only able to reply with 134 towards which Commander Wilson (33), Mr. Home (22) and Lieut. Robertson (32) were the principal contributors. Scores:—

H. M. S. HYACINTH.

Lieut F O B Wilson c Wilson, b Atkinson ...	82
Capt Hon H I Hood, b Vines ...	75
Mid C H Abercrombie st Horne, b Vines ...	19
Mid F R Openshaw, b Burns ...	21
Mid P L Butt c Laxton, b Vines ...	3
Lieut F Goolden not out ...	77
Mid P H Colley, b Burns ...	1
Dr McKew c Vibart, b Wilson ...	5
Mid T D Greener not out ...	4
Mid A R Hammick ... } Lieut K R Glasgow ... }	Did not bat.
Extras ...	23
Total for 7 wickets ...	310

("Innings declared closed.)

R. I. M. AND DOCKYARD.

Comdr Wilson, c Abercrombie, b Wilson ...	33
Lieut Vines, c Wilson, b Abercrombie ...	8
Mr Burns, c Wilson, b Abercrombie ...	4
Lieut Robertson, c Colly, b Glasgow ...	22
Mr Horne, c Glasgow, b Abercrombie ...	22
Mr Ahmed, not out ...	8
Lieut Vibart, b Glasgow ...	1
Mr Atkinson, c Golden, b Glasgow ...	0
Lieut Phillips, b Glasgow ...	4
Mr Laxton, b Wilson ...	1
Engr Collins, st Butt, b Wilson ...	0
Extras ...	31
Total ...	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Wilson ...	14	54	1	3
Abercrombie ...	15	34	1	3
Hood ...	4	20	...	...
Glasgow ...	10	24	1	4

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains. Food-grains doing well.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by insects and disease. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton damaged insects. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants continue to bow more improvement.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Food-grains doing well.

Broach.—Unusually hot; evaporating moisture under ground. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, and in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Brigh, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. More rain wanted generally. No further rain expected.

Barsi.—Drought still continues. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton healthy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Bellary.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects generally good.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over the whole area, the fall being brisk in many places to the north of latitude 20° and also at Aurangabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Colombo. It is in slight to considerable excess of normal over a large area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature:—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Veraval Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona and Deesa, and 6° to 10° in defect at Negapatam, Trichinopoly and Madras; minimum 5° to 6° in defect at Karachi, Hoshangabad, Indore, Bhavnagar Para and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in some few places to the south of latitude 16°.

Rain.—Eight stations report rain, the heaviest fall being 2·04" at Madras.

Weather.—Local rain is probable in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THREE LUCKY WOMEN.

SUFFERERS FROM INDIGESTION TELL OF THEIR CURE BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

Food is one of the first necessities of our lives, as necessary to us as the air we breathe. The first cry of a new born infant is the plea for food and the need of it ends only with life. Had food been easier to obtain ages ago in Europe, there would be fewer white men in this newly settled land, or possibly none.

These are plain truths, known to every body. What is not nearly so well known is that one may eat an abundance of good food and yet starve deriving from it instead of nourishment only intolerable pain. Where that is the case, the suffer r is a victim of indigestion.

There are thousands of such sufferers in every part of the world. Among them until recently was Mrs. Anna Olwage of 104, Buitfontein, Road Kimberley, C. C. "For more than five years I suffered from a disordered stomach" she says in a letter dated December 5th, 1904. I was nearly always constipated which induced me to resort to purgatives; but their only effect was to make me worse. Headache and Sleeplessness, so commonly attending constipation troubled me greatly. None of the many medicines I tried seemed to touch my complaint until I came to Mother Seigel's Syrup. My husband's attention was called to that remedy by a very remarkable cure it effected in Johnnesburg. It proved a lucky thing for me for to-day I am as well and strong as any woman twenty years younger, a fact due entirely to Mother Seigel's Syrup."

Hardly less strong is the testimony of Mrs. Annie Palm of 20 Bartel's Place, Beaconsfield, C. C. who writes thus on December 6th 1904: "Three years ago I suffered badly from constipation for which I quite failed to find any means of relief. At last I consulted a doctor; and it proved a fortunate thing for me that I did so for he advised me to take a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup. Two bottles were sufficient for my cure, and in gratitude I have ever since recommended that medicine to my friends. Several of them have derived great benefit from it."

The experience of Mrs. Annie Arbany, of Tucker Street, Wolhutter, Jeppestown, Transvaal though slightly different is fully as convincing as that of Mrs. Olwage and Mrs. Palm.

Writing February 6th 1905 to Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial) Ltd, corner of Princess and Diesal Streets, Port Elizabeth C.C. proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup she says: I suffered from indigestion for a number of years. At times the pain across my chest was dreadful. As my stomach could not retain food, I become very weak. Of the many medicines I tried only one gave me any relief and to that I owe my cure. I allude to Mother Seigel's Syrup. To it I owe my present good health. It conferred upon me a new lease of life, freedom from pain, and a keen appetite."

THE VILLAGE SHOP.

"H. R. F." in the "Manchester Guardian" gives following excellent description of the Lancashire village shop:—There is a strong odour permeating it, which strikes one with all its freshness and fulness as one enters, the opening door setting a mysterious bell jangling somewhere in the interior. The shopkeeper emerges wiping her hands on her print apron. She does not say so, but a new whiff from the kitchen tells that she is baking. There is "barm" lying on the well-scrubbed counter and amidst bottles of boiled sweets a primitive flycatcher exhibits its ghoulish haul. From the pregnant air one can certainly separate a suggestion of tallow, and there is a huge bundle of tallow "dips" there in the corner, above stacks of firewood, with ends resin-dipped. There are dried herbs overhead, suspended by string from hooks driven in the warped oak beam that runs the length of the shop, old-fashioned remedies on the shelves, and tapes, ribbons, brushes, and soap find themselves associated with "blue mould" and pipeclay. Through the hole in the faded red curtain that surrounds the window one sees marbles, tops and lucky bags, there to corrupt spendthrift youth with hope of gain.

Some customers of the village shop:—An old man enters, "Aw'm wantin' some winder cord for dowter, Mrs. Kay. Thickness? Hawy a minute; aw've a sample somewhere. Well that's a corker," he continues, with body bent and a gnarled finger thrust into his vest pocket. "It ud be a good un as could rob me, mestur, when aw conna get i' my pocket mysen. Besides, aw gotten nowt fur t' stale. Eh dear!" Then slowly he draws the lining out of the pocket, and, producing a clasp-knife, hands it to Mrs. Kay to cut it in order to find the pattern of cord, which he says has slipped through a hole. Furnished with his string at last, and ready to go forth, he turns back from the door with "Aw've left my sock." It is a sack that he says he had with him when he came in. He makes a fruitless search round and round the shop for a quarter of an hour. Mrs. Kay complacently looking on with her hands clasped under her apron. At length he mutters, "Ne'er mind, it's no good. But aw do hate for t' lose owt." As he trundles his barrow down the lane past the shop front one sees the lost sack lying on the front of the barrow, hidden from his view by a big box he is wheeling home. Little boys come in for three-haporth o' barm, a pound o' trayele, and a bobbin o' cotton, and one little girl asks for a farthingsworth o' sailors kisses, please—sailors, kisses being the poetic name of one species of bottled sweets.

SODA WATER.

Soda, as such, water has few votaries in England, but those few are aware that it owes its austere charm at least as much to the proportion of bicarbonate of soda it contains as to the aerating gas. It is to this ingredient that it owes not only its medicinal virtue but also that softness and smoothness which is the characteristic excellence of the well-known proprietary waters. But the connoisseur is also aware that these properties are conspicuously absent from the ordinary soda water supplied by an average district manufacturer, which is, in point of fact, as often as not merely aerated water. It is as necessary for the soda-water enthusiast to be sure of the brand of his soda water as it is for the less innocent to be precise about the vintage or the label on the bottle. In America, of course, soda water has entirely different associations. Many an American boy in England has had a sad disappointment when he asked for soda water and got what he asked for. The conversation of the two American boys over their soda water—Do you think if you drank enough soda water it would make you ill? I don't know but I should like to try I—would awaken no sympathetic thrill in the breast of young England. As a matter of fact soda water in America means what we call lemonade, aerated water flavoured with dilute sulphuric acid and sugar, or else a mixture of aerated water with various syrups, something like the fruit drinks which children buy—or used to buy—at the village shop. The sticky concoction called ice-cream soda which there has been some attempt to popularise in England is an example. The American taste in beverages as in dishes and oratory seems to be for the fruity rather than for the dry. The Englishman in America by the way who wants soda water should ask for Vichy water.

CURIOUS EVIDENCE.

A curious piece of medical evidence was given at a recent inquest at Ballindarragh Bridge, county Fermanagh, on the body of a man who had been found dead in a river. There were several wounds on the man's face, but it would have been concluded that he had met his death by drowning had not the fact been noted by the medical witness that the eyelids were closed when the body was discovered. On this account it was suggested that the body might have been thrown into the river after death. The "Lancet" observes that this is by no means the first time that the state of the eye lids of a discovered corpse has been adduced as evidence of death from criminal violence. Murderers have occasionally been frightened at the open eyed appearances of their dead victims, and with thoughtful ignorance have closed the eyelids, with the idea of removing a suspicious appearance. As a matter of fact they were affording strong evidence against the theory of suicide which they wished the appearance of the corpse to suggest, for in most cases death occurs with the eyes and mouth open. This is certainly so in cases of asphyxia and sudden death. The popular fallacy is illustrated by the modern emendation of Toplady's famous hymn "Rock of Ages" (written in 1765, Toplady wrote, in accordance with the physiology of his day, "When my eye-strings break in death." The modern version reads, "When my eyes shall close in death."

A MILITARY SCULPTOR.

Captain Adrian Jones, who modelled the colossal, equestrian statue of General Buller that was unveiled at Exeter last week, himself served in the Army for many years before he adopted art as his profession. Throughout his career in the service he practised industriously as an amateur painter and sculptor, and he was still in the Army when his work was for the first time accepted at the Royal Academy in 1873. Soon afterwards the Goldsmiths' Company invited artists to compete for a valuable prize for modelled design, and Captain Jones was among the competitors. However, before the judge's decision was made known he was ordered on active service and joined the expedition under Lord Wolseley which was sent up the Nile in the hope of rescuing Gordon. A letter from the clerk to the Goldsmiths' Company followed him to Egypt, and it was in the camp at Korti that the clever amateur read the gratifying announcement that he had been awarded the first prize in the competition. Captain Jones, who served in India and at the Cape as well as in Egypt, retired from the army about fourteen years ago, and his work has since frequently been seen at the Academy and other exhibitions. He has executed several commissions for the King and the Prince of Wales, among them portraits of Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee.

A writer in the "Nursing Times" says:—It is stated that one of our royal princesses is to learn to ride astride, and thus avoid not only the dangers of a throw and consequent dragging, but also the undeniable risk of one-sided development. For many years medical men have advised the cross-saddle for young girls, but convention has forbidden this rational mode to those of older years. Recently, however, a horsewoman has dared here and there to hunt in masculine fashion, and one such pioneer was seen in the sacred "Row" the other day. I learn from one of the fashionable habit-makers that he receives about half-a-dozen orders each season for divided cross-saddle skirts.

Florilline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farrington Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—October 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B Tyebjee.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Saraibhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard

For examination for witness Viva Voce.

527-04—Bicknell M and R—Tricumdas Purshotam and others vs Makanji Depa—Raghavaya A and B.

620-03—Payne and Co—Meister Lucias and Brunninghaus Limited vs Manilal Premchand Dikshit D and S

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

25-05—Pestonji R and K—Sorabji Jamsetji Sodawaterwala vs Dayal Mulji Khunderao S and L

294-05—Payne and Co—Hazrabai widow vs Savaldas Kimatram

323-05—M B Chothia Nanchand Golabchand vs Chunilla Thackerji K J Billimoria

330-05—S B Noble William Brook Kelu vs B J A Humfrey

433-05—Cragie L and O—The Jivraj Baloo S and W and Co Limited—vs Haji Sukkur Haji Kassum

465-05—Malvi H and M—Messrs Gorakhram Sadhuram and firm vs Hiralal Chandrabhan

476-05—Kanga and P Pestonji Shapurji Narielwala vs Namdeo alias Rama or Ramchandra Keroo Patel Magan-lal J and G Bicknell M and R

617-05—Khunderao S and L Lalbhai Trikamlal vs Shankar Balkrishna Terave

617 05—Mullah and M—Mahomed Hoosein Haji Habib vs Sheroo Chand and another

655-05—Raghavaya and B Mahadeo Sakaram Sute vs Mahalbai widow Chitnis and M

667-05—Dikshit D and S Gopiram Hurmukhrai vs Chocullal Ganeshram

685-05—Wadia G and Co—The firm of Tulka Kerra and Co vs Aga Shah Rookh Shah Akbar Shah Payne and Co

703-05—Thakurdas and Co—Meghji Moorji and others vs Syed Esmail Ebrahim and another

707-05

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE cavalry manœuvres have been affected by two unfavourable circumstances. In the first place the cavalry, which had had a long and difficult march, reached the hill at Churn in the worst imaginable weather, and were left standing on the height exposed to half a gale and drenching rain for some hours, the camp equipment not having arrived. The ground was in such a terrible state that tremendous difficulty was found in getting the wagons up the hill, and the night was well begun before the encampment could be made. All went to show that weather is a very important consideration in military operations, and that it often upsets the best prepared plans which in itself is a valuable lesson. Sir John French, however, has inspired his troops with a very zealous spirit, and consequently the hardships were made light of, and the operations began on the next day. Then the incidence of the second disadvantage appeared. About one-third of the available space on the downs was out of bounds for the protection of trainers' galloping tracks or game coverts, and where that is not the case, wire fences, root crops, and other obstructions restrict the available area. It seems intolerable that the success of manœuvres should be affected by such conditions, and we cannot insist too strongly upon the urgent necessity of arrangements being made by the Government to put an end to the evil The matter is one fraught with difficulty and it is not easy to say where rights which are worth money, and are often valued at more than the money they represent, should be given up for the service of the State, but it cannot be denied that something should be done.

It will be remembered that the 1st Cavalry Brigade made staff tours in the spring, and the present operations are in continuance of them. An enemy was supposed to have gained a footing in our island —whether as a raider or an invader Mr. Balfour will perhaps kindly explain—and had sent two brigades of cavalry eastward with another brigade in support, and was moving south-west from Uffington It was a skeleton force, possessing all the mobility and freedom from the impediments affecting more solid corps which such an organisation possesses and General Scobell's object was to overwhelm it with his three brigades it could be reinforced. On Monday he succeeded in his object by driving back the enemy in admirable style and capturing some of his guns. Such operations must needs be rather artificial, but they afford an excellent test of cavalry training, and the plans were ably conceived and admirably carried out. Tuesday's operations were very interesting also—the interest being progressive—and each day's work related to that which had gone before being all well planned under the care of Sir John French, and very largely, we believe, by Colonel R. C. B. Lawrence, of the Aldershot Army Corps. The Duke of Connaught is keenly interested in the operations and Lord Methuen. Sir Neville Lyttelton and a great many other distinguished soldiers were present.

It was noticed in the artillery practice at Glen Imaal that the shrapnel poured upon the enemy's prepared positions had comparatively little effect but the true lesson is a little difficult to disengage. The comparative merits of shrapnel and bursting shell have several times been discussed in these columns add one experienced writer suggested to our readers that the high time of shrapnel had passed away. The question is at the present time being discussed a good deal in Germany, in relation to the use of shrapnel in Manchuria. At the beginning of the war astonishing reports were published of whole companies being swept out of existence, and we were told that in the battle of Liao-yang, of sixty men of one battery only five survived. An account of the battle of Mukden attributed the Russian losses largely to shrapnel fire and machine guns, and again it was said that at Chantan a whole Japanese regiment was destroyed by Russian shrapnel. Major-General Richter, who discusses this question in the Militar-Wochenblatt, remarks that there was a sudden change in the character of these reports, and that in fact shrapnel appeared to have lost its power. Whether this was due to the original vice of exaggeration in the reports, or, as General Kaulbars said, owing to both sides discovering better protection to be necessary, he does not say, but the German general's argument is directed to a partial depreciation of shrapnel and a claim for the use of small bursting shell along with it.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in the Boer War the failure to provide a technical head of these all-important services resulted in endless confusion, not to speak of loss as officers had to whom look to various chiefs for support, when there ought really to have been but one central authority to they could have gone. The transport was under an officer who was not even in touch with, or had any knowledge of those under him; whilst the official detailed to supervise the Army Service Corps had, in order to move or exchange officers or clerks, to try and please two masters, a very difficult state of things in the tented field, and one scarcely calculated to produce that harmony which ought to have existed. Had there been, as we suggest there should be a trained—and when we say trained, we mean technically trained—head of superior rank he would have been in immediate sympathy with the respective heads of the three services into which the Army Service Corps must necessarily be subdivided, and his orders, when given would have been paramount, and not able to be set aside on appeal, without good cause being shown for any change which might have been recommended. With the lessons of South Africa and Manchuria to guide them, the Army Council might reasonably consider the questions we raise, for the system as it stands is from every point of view, unsound and indefensible.

Some officers who are very keenly interested in the question, draw attention to a well-informed article which appeared in the Times last week upon technical instruction for soldiers and seamen. The endeavour is now to secure a good class of men for the Services, but desirable candidates are made more difficult to secure owing to the great uncertainty that attends their future. In certain quarters this matter has been taken up in a practical spirit, and instruction in various trades is being given. The great difficulty is to discover what special lines of work may be open to discharged soldiers, seamen and marines. It is greatly to be desired that employers of skilled labour would intimate what are their wishes in this regard, for officers however keen they may be, cannot be intimately acquainted with the requirements of manufacturers. It is believed that the trade unions will offer no objection to men who have the right technical qualifications, and that man would not be prejudiced because he had been in the Army or Navy. There has been success in preparing men for the motoring industry, since those who has been in the Navy, the Marines, the Artillery, or the Engineers, have been daily associated with complicated mechanisms, means of transmitting power, and the like. It is thought that discharged men might secure good wages by electric wiring but upon this matter further light is needed. Until the question is answered by the employers of labour it seems almost impossible to do what the public demand, namely, to prepar soldiers, sailors and Marines for civil life. In the cases where training has been given the system has been for the canteen or other like fund to supply money for tools the man repaying by subscription to the value of a quarter of the cost of the tools for the cost of materials used, for working expenses and for the wages of civilian mechanics acting as instructors, and special classes have been arranged at suitable times. We earnestly commend the proposal to officers and to all who can find opening for skilled men discharged from the Services.

The gunlayers' competition in the Mediterranean this year is reported to have given extremely good results, but full reports are wanting. It is noteworthy, however, that the flagship has again made remarkably good practice and that from the 12in. guns in the after turret nine hits were made from ten rounds. This is on a par with the performances of the Terrible with her 6in. guns, and of the Scylla with the 4.7in., and though the new regulations as to the expenditure of ammunition and the conditions governing firing practice, have doubtless contributed to this happy result, it must also be in some measure due to the personal influence of the officers. With the record of the Majestic and the Caesar behind him, it is only reasonable to suppose that the admiral should be anxious to bring the Bulwark to the fore, and set an example to the other vessels of his fleet. The competition in the ships of the China division of the Eastern Fleet is also reported to have been satisfactory, the Hogue and the Astrea having both made good scores. The Andromeda also, at a range of 7,000 yards, secured a large percentage of hits, but the actual figures will not be obtainable until the official report is published.

THE statement, writes the "Pioneer" has appeared in London correspondence of a Bombay paper that a long despatch from Lord Kitchener has been received at the India Office dealing with a military controversy and making certain recommendations which His Excellency considered would contribute to more harmonious working between the Viceroy, and the Commander-in-Chief. To give the air of truth to this report, is added that the despatch is specially designed to make possible much more thorough co-operation between Lord Kitchener and Lord Minto than was the case between the former and Lord Curzon. We need scarcely say that there is no truth in this story. The Commander-in-Chief has no authority to any despatch to the India Office, the only channel of communication with the Secretary of State being the Government of India.

LIPTON'S TEAS

THE BEST THE CHEAPEST

in GREATER DEMAND every DAY,
have the
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD,
obtainable everywhere or from

D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.

PEEK, FREAN & Co's

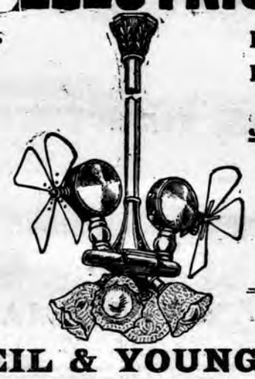
WINE MIXED

BISCUITS.

THE LATEST IN ELECTRIC FANS

Made for either direct or alternating currents.

Circulates Air in Every Corner of the Room.



REVOLVES . . . HORIZONTALLY.

JUST THE THING — FOR — Bungalows, Clubs, Messes, Ships, &c.

To be obtained only from

BERGTHEIL & YOUNG, 12, Camomile St., LONDON,
And Market Street, MANCHESTER, or their Agents.
Write for New 16-page List showing Everything of the Latest in FANS, ready shortly.
GET OUR PRICES.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

53, 54, 55, Fetter Lane, London, England,
Manufacture every description of High-class Athletic Goods.

Write for FREE Illustrated Art Catalogue, containing Full Particulars and Information concerning

Cricket	Tennis	Golf	Dumb Bells
Quoits	Basket Ball	Bowls	Lacrosse
Clubs	Roller Skates	Hockey	Boxing, &c.

WORKMANSHIP & MATERIAL GUARANTEED.

HIGH-CLASS ATHLETIC GOODS.

Radiant Beauty

of the skin may be enhanced by using

'DARTRING' (Trade Mark)

'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP

It feeds and cleanses the skin
Demand the 'DARTRING' Brand
Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up.
Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.

AGENTS:
BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Bathgate & Co. and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Fermer & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Sealth & Co. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

Agents:—Messrs. ARTHURTON & Co., 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL ERA.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late Lord CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

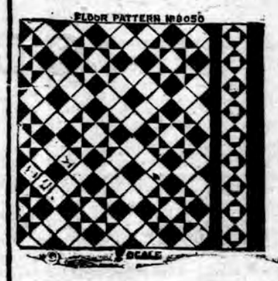
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, has Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to look (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,
THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.
GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.
CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn. W.C.
MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate.

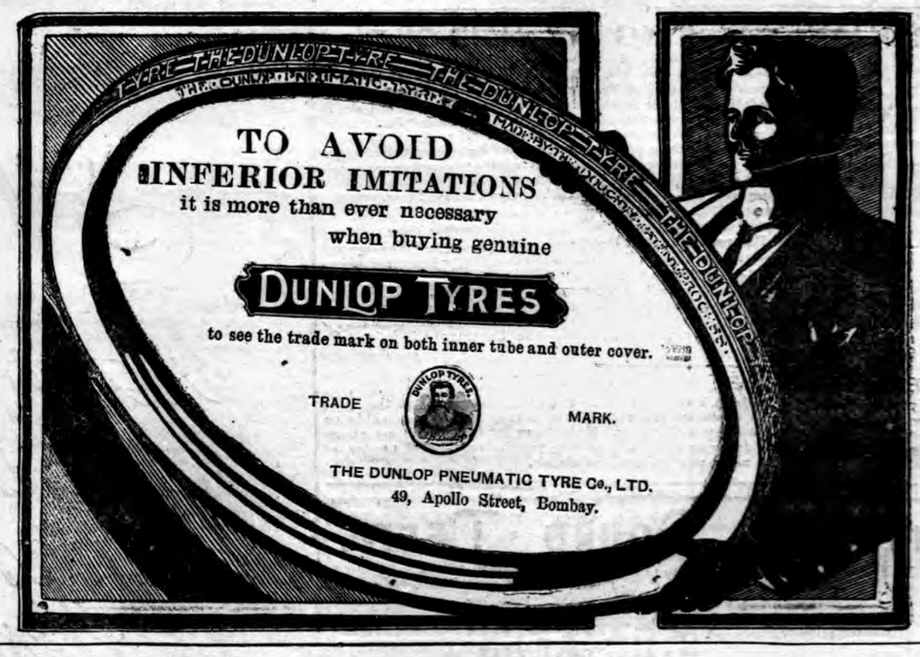
FOR INDIAN WEAR.

Egerton Burnett's Royal Serges

Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.

TROPICAL TWEEDS, DRESS FABRICS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS, &c.
TAILORING, to Measure. Ladies' Costumes from 26/-; Skirts from 10/-; Blouses from 8/-; Girls' Dresses from 9/-; Men's Suits from 35/-; Boys' Suits from 10/6, &c.
Patterns, with Self-Measurement Forms and Price Lists, Post Free. Any length Sold. Special Rates for Exportation.

Address: EGERTON BURNETT LTD., INDIAN WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON, SOM., ENGLAND.


TYRE THE DUNLOP TYRE THE DUNLOP TYRE THE DUNLOP
TO AVOID INFERIOR IMITATIONS
it is more than ever necessary when buying genuine
DUNLOP TYRES
to see the trade mark on both inner tube and outer cover.
TRADE MARK.
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE CURATIVE ACTION

Of a well applied electric current, should be known by everybody. It is a VITAL SUBJECT of the GREATEST IMPORTANCE.

Dr. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC HERCULEX

Gives TO THE OLD, YOUTH and TO THE YOUTH, STRENGTH.
All you who are weak and nervous, all you who lack

ENERGY AND AMBITION

SHOULD INVESTIGATE MY SYSTEM.

There are no charges for consultation, and if you cannot call, my latest works on Electrical Treatment will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS

Dr. A. T. SANDEN,
MOHAMED BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.
Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

THE CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass and measures only 4 7/8 inches by 2½ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS AND RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1 Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED.
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

THE MOST CELEBRATED.

AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Price Per 100 Rs. 4-8.

Price per 100 Rs. 4.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS,

5 Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

KESHRANJAN—THE KING OF HAIR-OILS.

KESHRANJAN is an excellent Preserver and Invigorator of the Hair. It cures Baldness, Nervous Dizziness, Debility of the Brain, Melancholia, Shor. Sight, Weakness of Body and of Memory, Vertigo, and other similar maladies. It arrests the falling off of the hair and readily brings about a new and steady growth. It imparts a shine to the body, a gloss to the skin, and a "BRILLIANCY" to the countenance. Its fragrance is most pleasing. If you want to have a sound head and a cool brain, a curling, luxuriant, and healthy growth of raven-like black and glossy hair, a beaming and ever-brilliant countenance, a soft shining skin,—Use our KESHRANJAN OIL.

Price per One Phial ... Re. 1 | Packing and Postage... As. 5.
One Dozen Phials... ... ... Rs. 10.
Larger Phial containing four times the quantity of the small one ,, 3.
— Do. per Packing and Postage ... ... As. 11.

Babu Dwarka Nath Ghose, Sub-Judge, Jessore, says:—KESHRANJAN OIL is cooling to the head, and has a very sweet fragrance.

Roy Dayal Chand Some Bahadur, M.B., Hony. Phyn. to H. E. the Viceroy, says:—The KESHRANJAN will be found efficacious in several head-complaints.

Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.S.I., says:—The KESHRANJAN keeps the head and brain cool.

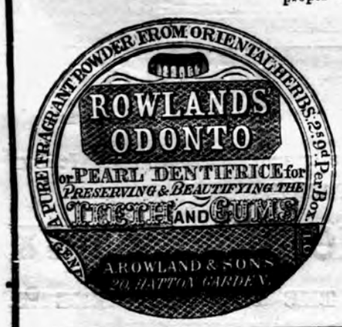
Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, Dy. Magistrate, Police Court, Sealdah, says:—The KESHRANJAN is delightfully scented and is cooling in its effects.

WHEN THE DOCTORS DISAGREE

in the diagnosis of your serious case of Diabetes, it is your look-out to find out where to get the right medicine. When the Pathology of your case is obscure and the treatment is unsatisfactory, you will be on the side of safety to order for our DIABETES SPECIFIC at once. No Diabetes however bad is not strong enough to resist our specific. Many Doctors prescribe it in their private practice and a good number of patients gratefully acknowledge its efficacy by means of unsolicited testimonials.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

Are indispensable to personal attractions and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.


A PURE FRAGRANT POWDER FROM ORIENTAL HERBS. 2/9d Per Box
ROWLANDS' ODONTO
or PEARL DENTIFRICE for PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
A. ROWLAND & SONS
20, HATTON GARDEN

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums and giving a pleasant fragrance to the breath, it eradicates tartar from the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness.

Sold by Stores and Chemists, and

A. ROWLAND & SONS

HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

This delicious and highly nutritive food contains a far larger proportion of Flesh-forming and Strength-sustaining elements than ordinary new full-cream milk. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it imparts new life and vigour to persons of delicate constitution, and yet is, in itself,

A PERFECT FOOD

for the strong and healthy. It is invaluable in hot climates, and may be used as a beverage with marked advantage instead of tea, coffee or cocoa.

INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HALL MARKED

ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

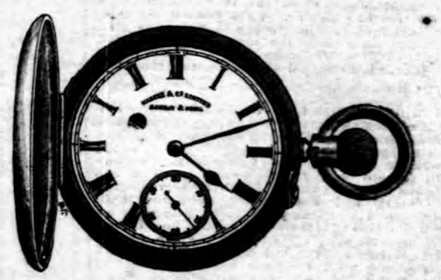
There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grand father and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, ,, 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate



GOOD WATCHES

Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, ,, 375.

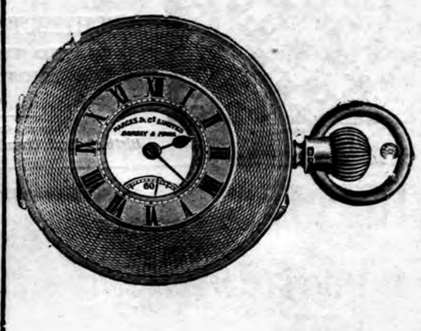
OUR

ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.



ENGLISH LEVER

Keyless, 3 plate, jewelled in 10 holes expansion balance, Breguet spring.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION

Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, ,, 380.

Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Pears' Soap

beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.

MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

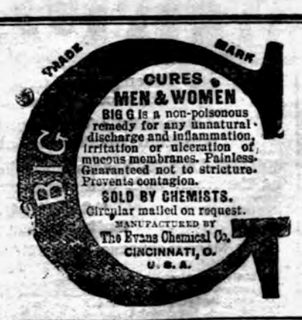
FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).


TRADE
MARK
BIG G
CURES
MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S

PhosphoGlycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6s. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

ALL SEEKING TO ASSIST THE HOME

WE RECOMMEND THE

AUTOMATIC KNITTER

Unsurpassed for Family or Business Use.

RAPIDLY KNITS SOCKS, STOCKINGS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND FANCY GOODS.

The most complete Knitter on the Market.

BRITISH MADE.

EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.

Write—

BOM, 67, Southwark Street, LONDON, England.

80 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Wholesale Prices, Cycles, Motors, Accessories. 5,000 new and secondhand machines actually in stock. Cycles from £2-10-0. B.S.A. and EADIE'S machines. Never such bargains offered. Agents Wanted. Send for List Free.

FREE TO CYCLISTS

Every Accessory, Frames, Tyres, Wheels, &c. 30 per cent. less than other makers.

Wanliss & Co. Weston-s-Mare, England.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Apollo Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 68, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli; CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.